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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1873. NO. 298

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

A SEARCH FOR THE REPUBLICAN FLEET.

MADRID, August 27.—A dispatch from Alicante to-day says: The Insurgent ironclad frigates Numancia and Mendez Nunez left Cartagena harbor Sunday last and proceeded to the offing to attack the Spanish Republican fleet under command of Admiral Lobos. The government vessels could not be found and the insurgent squadron returned to Cartagena. The Numancia and Mendez Nunez are now posted at the entrance to the harbor with steam up ready for action.

THE CAPTURED VESSELS.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, commander of the British Mediterranean Squadron, still retains possession of Intransigent vessels Victoria and Almansa, which were captured off Malaga.

CONDITION OF CARTAGENA.

The Insurgents in Cartagena are very resolute, and are rendering the place impregnable. Their only danger is from internal discords. The members of the moderate party have requested foreign consuls to obtain amnesty for them from the Madrid government. Cartagena is completely invested on the land side by the republican troops under Gen. Martinez Campos. It is reported that a mutinous spirit prevails in the squadron under Admiral Lobos.

England.

KRUPP GUNS FOR THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, August 27.—A telegram from Keil says that it is reported that seventeen Krupp guns have been shipped for the Carlists.

France.

THE QUESTION OF BREAD.

PARIS, August 27.—The high price of bread causes agitation in the populous quarters of the city, and it is apprehended that serious troubles may ensue. A special meeting of the Cabinet Council has been called to consider the question. Several members of the Assembly propose as a remedy for the evil the suspension of the discriminating duties as to cereals.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—The steamships City of London, Wesser, Europa and Lady Lycett, from New York, arrived oct.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 27, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾. American Securities—5-20s, 93, 95¾; '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 91; Erie, 47¾. Turpentine 32s.

PARIS, August 27.—Rentes 86f. 2c.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Cotton firmer at 8⅝@9⅛; sales 18,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 9,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet, Red winter wheat 12s 4d. Flour 29s@29s. Corn 29s 6d. Cheese 63s. Cumberland potatoes 5½d; short rib 40s 6d.

ANTWERP, August 27.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK August 27, 1873.

LOAN TO THE PACIFIC MAIL.

The Panama Railroad Company has resolved by a majority vote to pay the Pacific Mail Steamship Company five hundred thousand dollars on six vessels, provided that company will make them a clear bill of sale of each vessel.

INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The workingmens' unions of this city will not send delegates to the sixth annual Congress of the International Workingmen's Association, to be held in Geneva on September 2d, because of the expense, but have forwarded a memorandum with regard to the position of the sections in this country as to the discussions which have taken place in their order.

GOV. DIX WILL NOT ARM THE POLICE.

Gov. Dix has addressed a letter to Mayor Havemeyer in answer to a request of the latter for rifles for the police, and says: Even if the means of granting the request were at his disposal he would not feel authorized to be very questionable whether public order or security would be promoted by the organization of armed military bodies under the direction and control of a municipal corporation independent of the military authority of the State, and believing the existing mode of putting down resistance to law, to call upon the military on extraordinary occasions, is in all respects the wisest and safest.

ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN FLUTTERS.

John T. Bird, a member of Congress from New Jersey, to-day returned his back pay to the United States Treasury, including the interest on a portion of the amount accrued by investment.

SALE OF COAL.

Steamboat all went off at $4 87½; grate was first sold at $5, and rose to $5 02½@05; egg sold first at $5 40, but fell off to $5 37½, and again rose to $5 40; stove sold rapidly at $5 45, and chesnut at $4 75@4 77½.

TESTIMONIAL OF FRENCH CITIZENS TO M. THIERS.

At a large meeting of French citizens to-night, for the purpose of presenting M. Thiers, late President of France, with a testimonial, it was resolved to purchase for the sum of $1,000 a copy of Washington Irving's Life of Washington, and frame a suitable address, to be presented at a future meeting, the mode of forwarding the testimonial to be subsequently determined upon.

REPORTED LOSS OF BROOKLYN SECURITIES.

It is stated that the discovery is made in Brooklyn to-night that a large amount of the city's securities cannot be found. It is understood that the late Assistant Treasurer speculated with the funds, and the securities were absorbed. Randall's Rodman was Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, in which a half million of the city's funds were deposited, and it is rumored that he makes counter charges against and implicates other officials with a guilty knowledge of the affair, but nothing definite is yet made public involving any other officials, either of the city or of the Trust Company. Mr. Sprague, the City Treasurer, is responsible and, being a man of wealth, the city will not suffer any loss.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President will not visit Washington before next week.

W. W. Anderson, of Montana, has been appointed agent for the Indians of the Milk River agency.

The number of deaths in Chicago during the past week was 326, an increase of nineteen over the preceding week. There were five deaths from cholera, and three from cholera morbus.

Dr. Mendenhall, a prominent physician of Cincinnati, was stricken with paralysis Tuesday night, and is in a critical condition.

The losses by the recent flood in Delaware is estimated at $670,000, of which $500,000 may possibly fall on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company.

Captain Starkweather, of the propeller India, reports the barge Hannah and consort on the shore near Presque, Lake Huron.

The steamer Russia, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

A National Convention of the various Italian societies of the country commenced its annual session at St. Louis yesterday, but only preliminary business was transacted. A. P. Ghio, of St. Louis was elected President, and F. Dedo, of New York, Secretary. Delegates are present from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Baltimore and Richmond and others are expected to arrive.

Senator Casserly, of the Senate Committee on Transportation, met a committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce yesterday. C. S. Copp was employed to collate statistics of transportation in California, Oregon and Nevada.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of anti-monopoly tax payers was held in San Francisco, Tuesday night, and addressed by M. M. Estee and others.

The letter of Senator Morton to the Secretary of the Senate, returning his back pay to the Treasury, was written on the 14th of August, instead of the 19th, as telegraphed from Washington on Tuesday.

A strike occurred at the Milwaukee rolling mill yesterday afternoon, on account of a reduction of wages. The works are closed for the present.

William Puett, the conductor of the freight train in the recent collision on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, who has been out on his own recognizance, was arrested yesterday in Cincinnati and placed in jail, to which the engineer was also committed Tuesday night.

Reynold, the prisoner in Charlestown, Ind., Jail, against whose life threats were made by the Clark county vigilance committee, has been placed in the State Penitentiary at Jeffersonville for safe keeping, at the instance of the Judge of the Criminal Court.

The advance guard of the Mennonite colony from Russia, arrived at Topeka, Ks., last night, and go to-day to Hervey county, where they have bought lands and intend to locate.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* is indulging in three-column editorials, in imitation of A. H. Stephens and the editor of the Clarksburg, W. Va., *Telegraph*.

POLITICAL.

State.

A dispatch from Pottsville on Monday says: Hon. William M. Randall was yesterday defeated in the Democratic Convention by a combination that was a perfect surprise, as a majority of the delegates had been instructed for him. His friends assert that money, and money alone, secured his defeat, which has created a bitter dissatisfaction among old-line Democrats of the district, believing, as they do, that it was procured by open and shameless corruption. There is a rumor on the streets that the friends of Senator Randall insist upon his being an independent candidate. O. P. Bechtel, of Pottsville, was the nominee. Boyer, Egan and Foster are the candidates for the lower house." Commenting on this the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: Our readers will learn from the telegraphic dispatches from Schuylkill county, that the Democrats of that county have cheated each other in the nomination of their candidate for Senator. Mr. Randall alleges that a majority of the delegates were openly instructed to support him, and that he was utterly surprised when he was counted out. Mr. Randall is an ultra Democrat, and it makes little difference to the Republicans who represents that county, if a Democrat is to come; but we must confess that he deserves better treatment at the hands of the Democracy. He has labored hard and faithfully for the party.

The Democrats of Juniata county on Monday placed in nomination the following ticket: State Senator, Dr. J. M. Crawford; Assembly, Jerome Hetrick; Sheriff, W. H. Krouse; Register and Recorder, John T. Metlin; Treasurer, Samuel Showers; County Commissioner, Alex Crozier; Jury Commissioner, David Partner; Auditor, John Fitzgerald; Coroner, Joseph Middagh.

A special from Ebensburg to the Johnstown *Tribune* gives the account of the doings of the Democratic County Convention of Cambria. The Republican County Convention was called to order at two o'clock this afternoon. A. M. Gregg was chosen President, and H. H. Kuhn and Alvin Evans, Secretaries. Every district in the county was represented. Hon. Samuel Henry was nominated for Assembly by acclamation. He was waited upon by a committee who informed him of that fact and he then made a brief speech thanking the Convention for honoring him for a third time as the nominee of the Republican party. John T. Harris was nominated by acclamation for Sheriff; Thomas Griffith, of Cambria township, for Treasurer, James Conrad, for County Commissioner; Tobias Stutzman, for Poor House Director; John Cushaon, for Auditor; E. V. Barker, for Jury Commissioner; John Reed, for Coroner. This is the strongest ticket ever yet put up in the field in this county by the Republican party.

The Blair county Democratic Convention met in Hollidaysburg on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Jas. Funk; Sheriff, John Rockett; Commissioner, Oliver Haggerty; Jury Commissioner, James McIntosh; Poor Director, Emanuel Clapper; Auditor, Robert L. Holliday; Coroner, John Hickey. Thomas W. Jackson was elected Representative delegate to the State Convention, and S. M. Woodcock Chairman of the County Committee. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to support Hon. James R. Ludlow for Supreme Judge. The resolutions are of the usual kind, except that the salary grab was denounced.

At the Lehigh county Republican Convention, held on the 23d inst., the subjoined ticket was nominated: Assembly—E. Camp, of Allentown, David McKenna, of Slatington. Associate Judge—Samuel J. Kistler, nominated by acclamation; County Commissioner—James Weiler, nominated by acclamation; Director of Poor—Aaron Balliet, nominated by acclamation; Jury Commissioner—John Snyder, County Treasurer—Levi Roth; County Auditor—Charles Schoenly, nominated by acclamation; Trustees of Academy—Anthony Mechling and James Courtney, nominated by acclamation; Senatorial Conferees—D. D. Jones, Edward Ruhe, R. A. Troxell, Hoyer, Wm. H. Ahner and Henry. The nomination for State Senate was left to a conference between Lehigh and Carbon counties, and the above five elected conferees were invested with full power to act.

Politics appears to be mixed in the eastern coal regions. In Schuylkill county, there is a prospect of three local tickets—Democratic, Republican and Workingmen's, the last named put up by the miners. The Democrats are in further trouble because they have no county organ. The Pottsville *Standard*, which has hitherto occupied that position, is independent, repudiates the Ohio platform of the Straight-Outs, and has almost indicated an intention to bolt the regular county nominations.

Massachusetts.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—CANDIDATE FOR GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

BOSTON, August 27.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day unanimously voted not to change the time originally fixed for the State Convention, September 3d. It is stated that the Young Democracy of this vicinity propose to present to the Convention the name of ex-mayor Gaston for Governor.

New York.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 27.—The State Executive Committee of the Prohibition party, the committee appointed by the Sons of Temperance and other radical temperance men of the State, have agreed to call a State Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 17th of September to nominate a State ticket.

Ohio.

NOMINATIONS TO THE STATE SENATE.

TOLEDO, August 27.—Judge Wm. M. Buckham, of Henry county, and Hon. John T. Newton, of Lucas, were nominated to the State Senate by the Republican Convention which met here to-day.

General.

That irreverent journal, the Boston *Advertiser*, thus accounts for the nomination of "Old Bill" by the Buckeye Bourbons: This Allen is an uncle of Senator Allen G. Thurman, and to all intents and purposes his candidate. The election of a Senator is the great business of the Legislature, and it is said that Thurman's determination to preserve old party lines was owing in part to his conviction that he stood no chance of re-election if the so-called Allen county movement was approved. The Democracy, recognizing that this was to all intents and purposes his fight, permitted him to name his candidate, and he persuaded his uncle to come to the front once more. It will be so much the worse for the Democracy, and not a particle better for Thurman.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* sounds the alarm. The gains of the Republican party in Kentucky are not heavy, but deeply significant. Says the *Courier-Journal*, in speaking of the result of the recent legislative election: "It is a warning to the Democratic party of Kentucky. It tells us very plainly that the Democracy cannot afford to throw themselves across the path of progress and reform; to take the abuses of a Democratic Legislature must be corrected; and that if they are not corrected by one party they will be corrected by the other. Party managers must not be allowed to provide only for themselves when the party is going to the devil. We must have a change, or we will be routed, "horse, foot and dragoons." A change is demanded. "We are near waking," says Novalis, "when we dream that we dream." Let us hope that the eyes of the people of Kentucky are nearly open.

It would be difficult to tell whether the present low estate of the Democracy is owing to Democrats leaving the party, or to the party leaving them. Both processes have been actively going on for some time. There are a great many Democrats in the country, and a great many more persons of Democratic habits of thinking; but there is very little party left.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The new party has at last secured a name. The Chicago *Post* calls the Iowa opposition "*Potato Bug*," and says the name "already indicating signs of discouragement and weakness, and won't be heard of when the frost comes."

Statistics of Live Stock in Ohio.

The Auditor of the State of Ohio has published his annual statement showing the amount of live stock in the several counties of the State, according to the returns of the Assessors. We compile from it the following table, showing the aggregate number of each class of animals for the 1872 and 1873:

	1872.	1873.
Horses	718,157	744,692
Cattle	1,761,583	1,705,331
Mules	22,958	23,738
Sheep	4,464,995	4,295,964
Hogs	1,915,284	2,088,313

This shows an increase for 1873 over 1872 in every class except that of hogs, where there was a marked falling off, indicating a large deficit in the supply of pork in the State the coming winter as compared with that of last winter.

THE Marquette *Mining Journal* gives the following statement of the total shipments of iron ore and pig iron from the Lake Superior iron district up to August 21, 1873, (exclusive of ore to local furnaces):

IRON ORE.

	Gross tons.
Marquette	288,487
Escanaba	315,177
L'Anse	88,549
Total	642,324

PIG IRON.

	Tons.
Marquette	13,625
Escanaba	5,522
Total	18,657
Total ore and pig iron	660,981

Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, accompanied by his wife and daughters, sailed from New York yesterday for Europe in the steamer Algeria.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

REFUNDING THE BACK-PAY.

A New View of the Matter.

The Money Still at the Disposal of Those Refunding.

THE WAWASSET INVESTIGATION REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1873.

In conversation with one of the principal officials of the Treasury Department to-day, the subject of the outspoken voice of the people of Ohio in hostility to "back pay," as exhibited on the occasion of Senator Morton's recent speech, was brought up. The conversation elicited the somewhat astonishing expression of the opinion that the refunding of the back pay by members of Congress was, in this official's opinion, an empty farce, for the simple reason that there is no value received and hence no complete transaction. He thought that unless there were some special legislation in the premises, the pay could be claimed and drawn out again by the parties themselves, or by their legal heirs after their decease. The money, he observed, had merely been deposited in the Treasury, and the government had the use of it, but no valid or permanent title. The power to vote back pay was unquestionably within the competency of Congress; if it was an abuse of power and of unwarranted appropriation of the money of the people, it was a matter for the people to settle. They are the only power superior to Congress, and therefore have the ability to punish the offense and remedy the evils. Those who return their back pay have their receipts to show that the government received a certain amount of money from them. As the manner in which they obtained that money was in strict accordance with law, whether praiseworthy or not, the government, he thought, could not hold it longer than they saw fit to leave it there. This new feature in this perplexing question places the refunding business in quite a different light.

Senator Morton's back pay was formally turned into the Treasury to-day, though his letter authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to act for him was written two weeks ago from New York.

The Wawasset.

The report on the burning of the Wawasset was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1873.

For the Southern portion of the Middle States light easterly to southerly winds, lower temperature, and areas of light rain, followed by clearing weather.

For New England and thence westward over the Lake region and the Northern portion of the Middle States partly cloudy and clear weather, light variable winds, and areas of light rain in the Lake region will prevail. For the Northwest diminishing pressure, with rising temperature, light to fresh easterly winds, northerly winds, and generally clear weather. For the Ohio valley and southward to Tennessee cloudy weather and light rain, and clearing. For the South Atlantic States and Gulf States increasing pressure, lower temperature, and areas of light rain on the coast.

Midnight Bulletin.

AUGUST 27, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	79	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	79	N. E.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	81	E.	Clear.
Galveston, Tex	81	N. E.	Thr'g st'm
Indianapolis	74	N.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	71	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	75	S. E.	Cloudy.
New York	69	E.	Thr'g st'm
New Orleans, La	79	E.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb	74	E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Penn	70	S. E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	82	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	75	E.	Clear.
St. Paul	68	S. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	77	S.	Cloudy.
Washington	70	E.	Fair.
Keokuk	76	N. E.	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis	78	E.	Fair.
Yankton	78	E.	Clear.

CRIMES.

Two Men Stab Each Other.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SWITZ CITY, IND., August 27, 1873.

Last night while the section men were coming from Worthington in a hand car, two men named Brown and Kirk quarrelled and stabbed each other. Both are seriously wounded. Kirk's recovery is doubtful. Cause, bad whisky.

Attempt to Rob a Hardware Store.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., August 26, 1873.

Some one apparently made an attempt last night to break into the hardware store of John G. Hastings on this place, but was foiled in the show window. If the object was to get into the store the attempt was unsuccessful, but if it was to commit malicious mischief the end was gained, though not entirely defeated.

Young, the Money Order Forger.

CHICAGO, August 27.—John W. Young, the postal money order forger, who escaped off the train from the officers who were bringing him to this city some weeks ago, was yesterday captured by the United States detectives near Arcola, Illinois. He showed fight, and was finally only secured after receiving a bullet in the arm from the officer's pistol.

A School Teacher Stabbed by One of Her Pupils.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—A school teacher named Cowen was awfully stabbed by a negro boy named Bob Green at the school-yard near Bartlett, Tenn., on Monday last. Louisville Railroad. Jealousy was the alleged cause. After the cutting Green fled to the woods, and last night a large body of negroes were scouring the woods for him with the avowed purpose of lynching him.

Seven Indictments for Horse Stealing.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—J. White, planter, residing at Gills Station, on the Charleston Railroad, was to-day committed to jail on seven indictments for horse stealing. He has heretofore occupied a high social position.

The Beaver Falls Burglaries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, August 27, 1873.

Our neighboring town of Beaver Falls is the scene of frequent burglaries. Circumstances indicate strongly that the burglar shot by R. A. Craig in the head on Monday morning was a German from New York, who had been for a time at work in the sx factory. Rumor also says Tom has been frequently seen about the house since his wrist-let experiment. The fact that no attempt to effect any arrest has been made, reflects great discredit upon the proprietor of the store and the town authorities, who by their neglect encourage such depredations.

A Prizer Garroted.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—John Grady, a compositor in the *Appeal* office, was garroted early this morning in the public square, and robbed of sixty dollars and left insensible. He was badly beaten about the head.

Grangers and Mexican Veterans Hold a Joint Meeting in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—An immense meeting of Veterans of the Mexican War and of Grangers was held to-day at Sweet Springs, near Brownsville, Mo. Nearly 15,000 peoplejof the surrounding country, many coming a great distance were said to have been present. A good many prominent men, including members of the Legislature and members of the press were also in attendance. Thos. R. Allen, Master of the State Grange, opened the Granger part of the meeting with a speech in which he ridiculed its lack of interest bestowed on the farmers movement at the outset but it had now become a great power, and attracted attention from all quarters and all parties. He believed the farmers were the noblest, most unspoiled class in the country, and it was time they had something to say about public affairs. The Granges are growing. Before January there will be twenty-four States prominent in the movement. He warned monopolies not to crowd them, or they might go too far. Maj. G. W. Gilson, of St. Louis, addressed the Mexican veterans, after which a committee was appointed to prepare an address to Congress on the subject of pensions. An immense barbacue and a jolly good time were had.

Erie Conference Camp Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, Ohio, August 27, 1873.

The Erie Conference Camp Meeting commenced to-day in this place. A large number of distinguished ministers have arrived. They anticipate a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

The heavy fall of rain for several days have swollen the streams, and fears are manifested of a flood.

Attempted Jail Delivery.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—As the deputy at the Hamilton, Ohio, jail this morning was taking out the chain gang the prisoners pushed him aside, and before he could shut the door three of the prisoners escaped. The courage and promptness of a servant girl prevented a general jail delivery. After a long chase all the fugitives were captured.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., August 27, 1873.

The Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session here to-day. Bishop Ames presiding. Bishop Morris and about one hundred and fifty members are in attendance. Committees were appointed among them to report on the immorality of the daily press of the times. The session continues ten days.

SUMMARY OF DISTANCES.

	Miles.
Tide water to Cumberland, east	182
Head of steamboat navigation, west	178
Total	360

Of this distance as we have seen over one-half is now completed. There is a difference of sixty-two miles in favor of the Great river route to the Monongahela at a distance however of 100 miles from Pittsburgh, or a total distance of 362 miles from tide-water. This would make a difference of twenty-two miles in favor of the Youghiogheny over the Great river route to Pittsburgh.

The attention which the opening of water routes to the seaboard is now receiving is universal. The rapid increase of the country in population and production seems to necessitate more enlarged facilities of transportation, not only of iron and coal, but of the cereals from the granaries of the Mississippi valley. The vastness of the area of territory lying upon the three great streams, Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio, and their tributaries, may be appreciated when it is stated that it covers about two thirds of the entire area of the United States. The inquiry, therefore, which is now being made under the auspices of Congress will give direction to the important work of internal improvements.

Mr. Weed Corey, of Virginia, has prepared an exhibit of the debts of States, in order to show that the so-called conservative financeering under the present Democratic administration of Virginia, thus not support the allegations that the indebtedness of the Southern States is owing to the ascendancy of the Republican party. The exhibits are based upon calculations of the debts of all the States in 1870, with the exception of Virginia, which is created with eighteen months of Democratic management. The Virginia debt is officially reported to the 30th of September, 1872. The amounts will be sufficient, without comment. The table is as follows:

Virginia State debt, September 30, 1872, $45,718,000,
Maine, December 31, 1870, $7,067,000,
New Hampshire, December 31, 1870, $2,817,000,
Vermont, December 31, 1870, $1,045,000,
Massachusetts, December 31, 1870, $37,525,000,
Rhode Island, December 31, 1870, $2,927,000,
Connecticut, December 31, 1870, $6,866,000,
New York, bounties $22,000,000, total $36,641,000,
New Jersey, 1870, $2,993,000,
Pennsylvania (debt will be paid before 1876), $31,111,000,
Delaware, 1870, $1,632,000,
Maryland, 1870, $15,017,000,
North Carolina, 1870, $29,000,000,
South Carolina, 1870, $7,005,000,
Georgia, 1870, $6,014,000,
Florida, 1870, $2,350,000,
Alabama, 1870, $10,292,000,
Mississippi, 1870, no debt,
Louisiana, 1870 (authorized to issue $15,000,000 bonds in the future), $25,021,000,
Texas, 1870, $3,000,000,
West Virginia, 1870, no debt,
Tennessee, 1870 (including bonds to railroads), $27,500,000,
Kentucky, 1870, $1,424,000,
Ohio, 1870, $17,107,000,
Indiana, 1870, $5,910,000,
Illinois, 1870, $4,890,000,
Michigan, 1870, $2,585,000,
Wisconsin, 1870, $2,252,000,
Minnesota, 1870, $285,000,
Iowa, 1870, no debt,
Missouri, 1870, $17,886,000,
Arkansas, 1870, $7,433,000,
Kansas, 1870, $1,093,000,
Nebraska, 1870, no debt,
Nevada, 1870, $275,000,
California, 1870, $5,126,000,
Oregon, 1870, no debt.

DEB. R. K.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1 A. M.

For the Southern portion of the Middle States light easterly to southerly winds, lower temperature, and areas of light rain, followed by clearing weather.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Wilkesbarre Convention.

BOTH ALLEGHENY DELEGATIONS ADMITTED.

Speer Stabbed in the House of His Friends.

Defenders of the Salary Grab Roughly Dealt With.

LUDLOW AND HUTCHINSON NOMINATED.

Ohio Platform Adopted Without the Tariff Plank.

Virtuous Declaration Against Election Frauds.

THE END OF A NOISY FUNERAL.

WILKESBARRE, August 27.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Court room in this place, and was called to order by Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Dr. Andrew Nebinger was unanimously elected temporary chairman, with R. Gray Meek, of Centre, B. Brockway, of Columbia, and A. Fletcher, of Philadelphia, temporary Secretaries.

Dr. Nebinger, in a short address, counselled harmony.

On the question of the adoption of the order of business as presented by Col. Wright and amended by C. W. Corrigan a debate of over an hour took place, the point in dispute being the manner in which the contested seats from Philadelphia should be disposed of. The delegation from that city claimed that they should be allowed to settle such matters among themselves, but it was finally voted that a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed on contested seats.

The Convention then took a recess until half-past two, awaiting the action of the Committee on Contested Seats. The seats of all the Allegheny delegates are contested, also that of Sam Josephs, of Philadelphia.

The Convention reassembled at 2:30. The Committee on Contested Seats reported Samuel Josephs entitled to represent the Third Legislative district, Dougherty the Fifth and Kendall the Second. They admitted both delegations from Allegheny, each delegation to have five votes. These delegations then named three of their number to represent them on the Committee on Permanent Organization, and pending the action of that Committee the Convention took another recess till 8:30.

At four o'clock the committee being ready to report, the Convention was called to order, and the Chairman of the committee, Colonel Robert Dechert, read the name of Hon. R. Milton Spear, for permanent Chairman.

SPEER DENOUNCED.

At this point A. H. Slatz, of York, interrupted, and moved the non-concurrence of the Convention in the report of the committee so far as related to Speer. He said Speer had, as a member of Congress, taken "back pay." The motion and remarks of Mr. Slatz were received with great applause by a majority of the Convention.

SPEER BEGS FOR MERCY.

Mr. Speer replied, defending his actions as a public man, pleading his services and fealty to the Democratic party, and asking the Convention not to give way to the personal clamor of the hour. He stated that he had not sought the honor of presiding at the Convention, but now that the committee had presented his name, he hoped he would not be stabbed in the house of his friends. Mr. Harrison and W. D. Moore supported the motion of Slatz, and denounced the salary grab in severe terms.

SALARY GRAB DEFENDED.

C. W. Corrigan, and J. Lawrence Getz spoke in behalf of Speer. The latter gentleman upheld the back pay bill and was hissed from the floor. The sense of the Convention was almost unanimously against Speer being permanent Chairman.

SPEER FALLS.

He was wise enough to see this and in a short speech withdrew his name and moved that the name of Dr. Andrew Nebinger be substituted. This was carried and the Committee reported a list of Vice Presidents including one from each district and a number of Secretaries.

LUDLOW FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Judge of Supreme Court. James R. Ludlow, of Philadelphia, James G. Thompson, of Philadelphia, J. H. Graham, of Cumberland, Wm. Elwell, of Columbia, Henry P. Ross, of Bucks, and George Barrett, of Clearfield, were placed in nomination. The first ballot resulted as follows: Ludlow, 26; Thompson, 19; Graham, 18; Elwell, 29; Ross, 26; Barrett, 11. The names of Judges Graham and Barrett were withdrawn. The second ballot stood: Ludlow, 32; Elwell, 31; Ross, 29; and Thompson, 9; but before the result was announced, delegates commenced changing their votes to Ludlow, and his nomination was made unanimous.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny; Frederick Lauer, of Berks; Wm. P. Willis, of Perry; Edward Perks, of Center; Joseph Laubach, of Northampton, and Thomas Ryan, of Schuylkill, were placed in nomination. The first ballot stood: Hutchinson, 43; Lauer, 18; Willis, 8; Perks, 35; Daubach, 14; Ryan, 6. The names of Wm. P. Ryan and Joseph Laubach were withdrawn, and on the second ballot Hutchinson received 66 votes; Lauer, 28; and Perks 33. The nomination of F. M. Hutchinson was made unanimous. The Convention took a recess at 6:30 o'clock until 8 o'clock.

THE RESOLUTIONS—TARIFF DODGED.

The Convention reassembled at eight o'clock and adopted a series of resolutions prefaced as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania believing that the platform of the late Democratic State Convention of Ohio is sound in principle, we do hereby declare therefore follow the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Convention of August 6th with the exception that in the first resolution of the Ohio platform the following words are omitted: "It insists that our tariff law should be formed with a view to revenue and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries."

WILL STUFF AND REPEAT NO MORE.

The following additional resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we will no longer tamely submit to the repetition of election frauds by which the will of the people expressed at the ballot box has been subverted for some years past; and that the Democratic State Central Committee be requested to use all their efforts to prevent a repetition of these outrages on the franchises of the people; and in spite of their efforts to secure an honest election, the popular will is again fraudently overborne, to adopt such measures as will result in the certain vindication of the rights of the legal voters of this Commonwealth.

Later in the evening the Convention was addressed by Hon. Richard Vaux and Hon. H. B. Winter. At 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FIRE RECORD.

Wyoming Territorial Penitentiary Destroyed.

LARAMIE CITY, August 27.—The Territorial Penitentiary here took fire this morning from a defective flue, and the roof and the work are entirely destroyed, but the walls are uninjured. The loss will probably be $4,000. The prisoners made no effort to escape.

At Edgefield, Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, August 27.—About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the residence of Thos. T. Minor, in Edgefield, rapidly communicating to and destroying the residences of T. G. Roche, John S. Wilkes, Fountain Spillers, Geo. Ray, and a house occupied by Edward Lawrence belonging to Mrs. Virginia C. Reeves, of Macon, Ga. Value of property destroyed about $10,000; insured $9,200 in the following companies: Queen's $2,000, Imperial $3,000, Franklin $1,500, State $1,200.

The Terrible Storm on the Coast of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, August 27.—Dispatches just received from Sydney, Cape Breton, state that a terrible storm of wind and rain has been raging there since Monday—the greatest known at Cape Breton for years. All the harbors are filled with vessels. Thirty vessels were driven ashore at Sydney. The farmers have suffered heavily. Many buildings were blown down and the crops throughout the country destroyed and bridges washed away. The storm commenced at noon on Monday, blowing fiercely from the southeast. The wind changed suddenly to the east, sending tidal waves ten feet high sweeping toward the docks and wharves. The wind was blowing frightfully. Among the vessels ashore at Sydney are Valent, Matilda, B. Hunter, Nancy R. McRae, Maggie D. Grant, Euxine, Zephyr and Alpha. These are total wrecks. The bark Electra, dismasted, is on the bar at the entrance to Sydney harbor, flying a flag of distress all day. The schooner Chase is ashore undamaged. Fifty sail vessels are at Cow Bay, all ashore. The Cunard steamship Alpha, from Sydney, put in there for harbor with steam up and anchors down, and succeeded in holding fast. The breakwater at Cow Bay is badly damaged. Belloni's wharf is destroyed.

The destruction to shipping in the bay is frightful. Dispatches received from Cow Bay this forenoon state that the gale was still raging. There is great excitement at Halifax over the accounts from Cape Breton.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Nominations and Resolutions.

Back Pay Strongly Denounced.

Sound Arguments for Farmers.

MADISON, Wis., August 27.—The Republican State Convention met to-day and nominated C. C. Washburn for Governor, E. W. Young, Secretary of State, and O. C. G. Johnson, State Treasurer. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that the Republican party has so met the vital issues of the past twelve years as to secure the support of a vast preponderance of the patriotism and intelligence of the nation, it has fairly won for itself the title of being the true reform party of the country, and recognizing the important questions recently reached, and now for the first time attracting a general public attention relating to labor and capital, trade and commerce, production and supply, transportation and exchanges, co-operate franchises and monopolies, and to all other subjects embraced in our political economy, we pledge ourselves to adopt and carry into execution and effect all judicious means of progress and relief; to these and all other kindred subjects the Republican party we can give assurance from ourselves, and as a candidacy, both on national and State government of a more speedy and effectual remedy of the existing evils than would be thought possible through any existing opposing party or any party yet to be formed.

Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible only for such measures as it indorses and approves and for the honest and faithful administration of the government and cannot be expected to indorse or be responsible for the political acts of those whom they promote to office. Yet when such are found unfaithful or corrupt they should be exposed and dismissed from the public service and banished. We denounce all official frauds and corrupt legislation, whether in the form of grants and subsidy to railroads, in Credit Mobilier, or in the management of the rev

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1873.

HON. ISAIAH PILLARS, a prominent Ohio Democrat, thinks his party has survived its usefulness and that its action last year was equal to a resolution to disband. When the Pillars give way, the edifice totters to its fall.

THE Temperance ticket is falling to pieces already. Hon. GEORGE WILSON declines, to-day, the nomination for Assembly, and we are assured that several other gentlemen will do likewise. "Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind."

IN THE Western States the Democratic party pretends to be anti-monopoly; in Virginia its candidate for Governor was nominated in the railroad interest. The difference is accounted for by the fact that Virginia is believed to be Democratic, while in the Western States that party is in the minority. Wherever the party has the power it is on the monopoly side.

THE defeat of RANDALL, in Schuylkill county, for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, is one of the curiosities as well as mysteries of the times. He claims to have had a majority of the delegates, and alleges fraud and bribery as leading to his defeat. He has been the strong man in Schuylkill, hitherto, and is probably the only man in that county, in the Democratic party, who could be elected Senator in the present complicated state of affairs there. The nominee, O. P. BECHTEL, was a bitter anti-war Copperhead, outspoken in his Southern sympathies, and blatant in his opposition to the Union cause. The soldiers of Schuylkill county will fix his flint for him.

SOME time ago there was published in an Iowa paper a paragraph stating that "GRANT" had donated three lots to the Methodists of an interior town in that State, upon which to build a church; whereupon a number of Cæsarean papers, in their insane eagerness to make a point against the President, instantly charged that the donation was simply and palpably a bait for the Presidential nomination. It now transpires that the person in question was not President GRANT at all, but a real estate agent of the same name, who laid out the town to which he made the gift. These sapient augurers are, however, to be congratulated on the fact that for once in their lives they have been brought into association, however indirect and remote, with the civilizing and Christianizing influences of a church.

A REPORT comes from Washington to the effect that there is a probability that JEFF DAVIS's recent address at White Sulphur Springs, inciting to rebellious sentiments, will produce a counter expression on the part of some who were equally as devoted to the South as himself, but regard his latest utterance as not only unwise but criminal. There is talk of a manifesto to this effect, to be prepared by a distinguished Southerner. This is satisfactory, as far as it goes. What the loyal masses of the country want however, is deeds, not words—a practical acceptance of the results of the war; an ungrudging recognition of the Constitution, with all its amendments, and a cheerful obedience to them in good faith. Until this is done the South cannot hope for prosperity, or for increase of population and capital.

THE principal organ of the hybrid party during the late Presidential campaign, is apparently of the opinion that there is something in the soil, customs and climate of Pennsylvania "which adapt it to the cultivation of ghosts," since these "have become as common therein as butter and chickens." The only wandering spirit among our people, of which we have cognizance, is the ghost of the unholy defunct political coalition which the sturdy yeomen of the Keystone State last fall so speedily and manfully throttled into its grave. If that prowls about uneasily, it is for the reason that it was buried unshrived, holds within its memory the recollection of undivulged crimes which will not let it rest, and is altogether "a goblin damned." But the intelligent people of this State are not to be scared by any such unquiet visitant.

GOV. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, declined to open the Ohio campaign for the Democratic party of that State, reputedly upon the ground of the fossiliferous nature of the issues upon which it ventured into the fight. If this is really the fact, there is room for expectation that he will at once extend the executive clemency to a certain colored citizen of his own State, who was the other day sentenced by one of the county courts to pay a fine of a thousand dollars and undergo a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, for the "crime" of marrying a white woman. Gov. HENDRICKS is reported to have arrived at the conclusion that these new duties, and to have valorously cast his old beliefs and prejudices behind him. Let us see whether he has the moral courage to extract the poison from the old and barbarous enactment under which this man suffers, by opening his prison doors and letting him go free.

THE leading organ of the Ohio Democracy pleads in defense of that party that "as long as it governed the country there was no trouble," and that the "war which followed was the fruit of the policy it had opposed." This is exactly the ground on which the persecutors of GALILEO, the murderers of HUSS, the founders of HAMPDEN, and the inveterate opponents of intellectual, civil and religious freedom have in all countries and ages sought to justify or excuse themselves. Had there been no protest against the tyranny of King JOHN, there would have been no Magna Charta. Had there been no LUTHER, there might have been no liberty of conscience. Had there been no resistance to the unjust impositions of the British government, there might have been no United States of America. Pah! The argument of our contemporary smacks altogether too strongly of the rack and the thumb-screws.

We have already put on record our reprobation of the course of the coal operators in bringing about a "corner" in coal in New York city. When, however, the free trade organs attempt to make the protective tariff responsible therefor, they present a most sorry spectacle of words wandering confusedly. Up until the first of August last the duty on bituminous coal was $1 25 per ton, on which date the law reducing the duty to seventy-five cents a ton went into effect. The only result of this reduction, however, as is conclusively shown by figures collated from the monthly reports of the Bureau of Statistics, has been to advance, instead of diminish, the invoiced price of foreign coal imported into the United States; without, however, increasing the imports themselves. The principal argument of the free traders is that the removal of duties augments imports, and, as a consequence, lessens prices; whereas in this instance the facts are that the taking off of nearly half the duty actually increased the cost, in some months by considerably more than the amount of the duty itself. This being the case, our free trade cracies are respectfully invited to explain in what manner the duty on coal is responsible for the existing "corner," and how the repeal of the imposition is only in any wise affect the existing status of affairs. Can they crack that nut?

WE HAVE received from the publishers the Monthly Iron and Metal Circular of SANDERS Brothers', Liverpool, which gives the condition of the trade up to August 14th. There is nothing in the circular which makes any marked addition to what has long been known in this country regarding the trade, but it shows that it is in a more critical state. The successful agitation which took place last month among the miners of certain districts to have their ton of coal credited to them at 2,240 pounds, instead of 2,400 pounds, as formerly, is becoming general all over the country. This virtually means an increase in prices. There is no scarcity of coal at present, but coal owners will not reduce their prices, and they, as well as the men, seem determined to keep up the present artificial state of things, and as far as can be seen, with absolute success. Trade is being rapidly driven away from the country and generally paralyzed, but coal masters and men together take a narrow view of the question, and prefer immediate large profits and wages, however they may be injuring the trade of the country and their own future. In pig iron the tendency of brands has been slowly downward, shilling by shilling, without producing any business to speak of as it came down. Makers now contend that they cannot go any lower. The Scotch iron shipped to this country has principally been by steamboat companies, as ballast on their own account, freights of all kinds having been so scarce. In manufactured iron the decline in values has produced hardly any business at all. Most of the works are only running half-time, and some have difficulty in getting orders enough even for that. The number of furnaces going out of blast increase week by week, and it seems quite evident that it is impossible for makers to reduce prices much further, as at present they are down to a very bare remuneration for work done. With regard to the future all is dark, and it is impossible at the present to see any prospect of improvement or alteration in the existing circumstances. From the North of England, the complaints of dullness of trade are perhaps worse than in other districts, the demand for finished iron having almost entirely fallen off, owing to the cessation of steam ship building. These are gloomy prospects; but England's difficulty is our advantage, and it would seem that if our people ever intend to make themselves independent of Great Britain and establish a permanent export trade in iron and iron manufactures, the present is the time. Opportunity is at flood tide.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS AND THE CLERGY.

Two, certainly, and perhaps more than two, weekly newspapers of the religious class have somewhat sternly rebuked the members of the State Teachers' Association, which lately met in Pittsburgh, for taking up Darwinism as a subject of discussion. Whether the topic was selected by the Association directly or indirectly, or wholly by the person who made it the subject of an essay, we do not know, and are therefore unable to say who was responsible for the offense, if any offense was committed. Our correspondent, X, could perhaps have shed light on this point, but he has not done so, and therefore failed to impart the single item of information which would have qualified the public to measure the pertinence, if not the justice of the rebuke administered by the religious press. After reflection, and the consultation of friends, our correspondent, we are sure, will feel inclined to thank rather than blame us for the suppression of his letter. Snubbing, we admit, is probably never agreeable even to the meekest of men, and even the meekest of men must find it especially aggravating when he regards the persons who administer the snubbing as not only in the wrong, but as having no claim to the relative moral and intellectual superiority which they assume in taking upon themselves the office of censors. No doubt, the lesser is rebuked as well as blessed of the greater, and it is dignity, real or imaginary, which gives impressiveness to one of the acts as it gives potency to the other. But in repelling the affront, X injures his cause by introducing three or four irrelevant topics, and he besides indulges in the use of language too energetic for his purpose as well as inappropriate to the occasion.

Our correspondent also falls into the mistake and injustice of treating the criticism of the religious press as a gratuitous assault upon the schoolmasters or a portion of them. He utterly forgets the provocation given by the latter who were manifestly the aggressors. In saying that they "began the quarrel" we do not allude to the attempt to elucidate the doctrines of DARWIN, but to the attempt, in the same essay, to represent the clergy, the theologians of all ages and nations as the enemies of science. From the published synopsis of the paper the author appeared to have served up for the edification of the Assembly a rehash of the most offensive statements and remarks concerning theologians contained in DRAPER's superficial book on "Intellectual Development of Europe." Of course to every well informed person present, the impression conveyed must have seemed essentially false. But if it had been true, it would have been equally out of place, and wholly inappropriate to a meeting of the State Teachers' Association. The common school teachers of the State do not assemble for the purpose of discussing and settling the character and title to respect of any of the professions or guilds unless it be their own. If a member had read a paper designed to show that the almost uniform tendency of the practice of the law as illustrated in history is to make men knaves, or that the medical practitioner almost inevitably runs into quackery every listener would have been struck with the bad taste as well as the ignorance displayed. And yet we venture confidently to affirm that, either of these monstrous propositions could be maintained with more facts and more conclusive logic than the assertion which ascribes to theologians as a class hostility to science. But we meant nothing more than to remind X who had been the aggressors.

Nor is our correspondent fortunate in his retort of the contemptuous admission of the religious press that in discussing Darwinism the schoolmasters were meddling with a subject beyond their strength. It is no doubt true that ministers feel at liberty to denounce the doctrines of DARWIN without having mastered them in their details. Some may even betray ignorance or misapprehension in their treatment of the subject. But neither reproach will strike sensible people as particularly discreditable, and certainly both pulpit denunciation and pulpit blundering on such a subject are venial offenses in comparison with the offense of the shallow scholist, who, ignorant even of the elements of the sciences from which Darwinism derives its arguments, chooses to accept it as established with all its tremendous consequences. Ministers, at least educated ministers of the Gospel, if unacquainted with the Darwinian theory in its minutiæ, know that it is not yet proved, that it is a mere theory, not wholly satisfactory even to its author. It is rejected not only by such naturalists as AGASSIZ in this country, but by the entire school of French physiologists, who ridicule both the doctrine and the language in which it is expressed. Even HUXLEY speaks of it as "only a hypothesis." The celebrated French ethnologist, M. DE QUATREFAGES, denies the merit of originality to the theory, and claims that it was long ago advanced by NAUDON, LAMETTRIE and others. The illustrious comparative anatomist, Professor OWEN, scoffs at the doctrine as the outcome of "human fancy, unchecked and unguided by observed facts." Certainly, clergymen are in very good company when battling Darwinism. By accepting or countenancing the theory as being entitled to any consideration in connection with the doctrines of Christianity, they would show themselves not only faithless to their high office, but uninstructed in the intellectual achievements and progress of their time. Not professing to be men of science they take science from its professors. It is only the uneducated or the ill educated who mistake conjectures and hypotheses for settled scientific truths.

BEAUREGARD.

MR. T. C. E. ECCLESINE, the counsel of Hon WM. H. KEMBLE, in his suit against that Mephistophiles of journalism, CHARLES A. DANA, has written a letter to the New York *Times*, deprecating the deliberate attempt of the great slanderer, through the columns of his paper, to manufacture a false public sentiment in his favor, with the view of ultimately influencing the verdict in the case when it comes to trial. As is well known, Mr. KEMBLE has ever since the suit was instituted, been made the subject of most violent personal attacks through the columns of the *Sun*; and on this ground his counsel takes up the cudgel in his defense. In his letter Mr. ECCLESINE states that DANA has employed persons of evil repute, and sworn enemies of Mr. KEMBLE, to write laudatory articles about that gentleman, under instructions to spare neither him, his family or associates; that DANA has offered "to discontinue his attacks on being reimbursed the $5,000, the amount of his forfeited bail, with his costs, which offer has been rejected *like the lachrymæ*," that DANA has, "by means of spies and other *Sun* reporters, been endeavoring to obtain evidence of the truth of his assertions in Pennsylvania, but the commissions issued for that purpose have as yet not been executed;" that "Mr. KEMBLE will unhesitatingly denies any complicity in the EVANS frauds, and courts the amplest investigation in this matter;" and that "DANA is influenced, in his attacks upon men whom he believes to be the friends of the President of the United States, by no lofty spirit of patriotism, as he is so fond of claiming, but by the vindictive spleen of a disappointed man, tricked out of an office which he had truckled to obtain." It is to be hoped that this journalistic Bedouin may be made to pay dearly for his unwarranted attacks on the character of Mr. KEMBLE.

WHILE the New York *Tribune*, through its correspondents, is endeavoring to belittle the worth of the freedmen of the Southern States as laborers, by stating that the evidences of industry and thrift among them are exceedingly few and far between, a fair-minded Democratic paper of South Carolina—the *Waterboro News*—published in a densely populated negro community, bears voluntary testimony to the fact that many of the largest plantations in that State are owned and worked by communities of colored laborers, which, it states, "have flourished wonderfully," by reason of the honest industry and foresight of their members. That paper instances a number of colored persons who, while a few years ago not worth a dollar, are now successfully carrying on extensive rice and cotton plantations, and becoming heavy taxpayers. And that which is true of South Carolina is also measurably true of other Southern States. There will, of course, be dissipation and unthrift among the colored men, as among the whites; but it is neither more nor less than a libel upon the race to stigmatize the majority of its members as idle, improvident and untrustworthy. Yet to such base caste uses the journal once owned and edited by HORACE GREELEY, the humanitarian, would appear to have come. Could there be a lower depth?

Dr. Livingstone and Sir Samuel Baker wrote to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under date of Khartoum, July 2, that cheering news of the safety of Dr. Livingstone had been received. The eminent explorer had left Ujiji for the west side of Tanganyika, since which no word had been received from him. It seems, from the statement of Mr. Baker, that Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza essentially form one sheet of water, connected by narrow, marshy straits, overgrown with water grass, giving the appearance of an island.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The "turn of the year" is at hand. Hastened by the early and the late drouth, and by September rains in August, and breathing in the western winds, the autumn advances; prematurely the maples begin to flame on their topmost boughs, and the elms grow palely yellow.

The American Pomological Society, which meets once in four years, will hold its next session at Horticultural Hall, Boston, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of September.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department has nearly completed a new and simpler code of marine signals for merchant vessels, and which will soon be officially promulgated. By it communications may be exchanged between vessels at sea in a few minutes instead of occupying hours, as is sometimes required by the present system.

Vermont must be the "Banner State" as regards the condition of its finances. The debt of the State is only $196,649, while the Treasury contains almost a quarter of a million dollars, and is credited with a large amount of uncollected taxes.

The exploring expedition sent out to ascertain as to the feasibility of turning the Gulf of California into the desert of the Colorado, in Arizona, has made surveys which fully demonstrate the practicability of the scheme. It is therefore probable that the geography of that bleak region will be revolutionized before long.

Barnum gathered in, while at Chicago $70,000. Either it is a mistake that business is dull, or the Chicago people are all capitalists who can afford to indulge in luxuries without regard to the tone of the financial market.

Notwithstanding the heavy losses by fire for the past twelve months, the valuation of real and personal property in Boston, this year, will show an increase of a little more than $7,000,000 over that of last year, and the rate of taxation will be only about $13 per $1,000.

The summer tourists are coming home in flocks. The excessive rains, and the sudden changes of the past ten days, have driven them from the sea side and the mountains, and from the resorts of the country districts.

A new toy has just been introduced and will surely become very popular. It is a wax doll in a crib, the doll being dressed in night clothes, and a dainty lace cap. By some mechanism the doll baby at certain intervals, after being wound up, lifts itself up in the crib, puts out its arms, and distinctly calls "mamma." The inventor thinks "no family should be without one."

The labor question would seem to have occupied the attention of our legislators from a very early period of our history. Somebody has been raking over the ashes of the first Legislature of New York, which met at Poughkeepsie in 1778, and he finds that No. 34 on the list of its acts was a bill "to regulate the wages of laborers and mechanics, and the prices of goods and commodities" This was passed on the 3d of April; on the 29th of June following a bill was passed suspending its operation, and on the 26th of October of the same year, it was repealed.

Savannah is trying to bring about the establishment of a line of steamers between that city and Liverpool.

The New York Bureau of Vital Statistics gives us another favorable weekly report of the public health. Whole number of deaths, 615. Compared with the previous week, this is a decrease of 72. The falling off has been steadily progressive since the beginning of the month.

Renewed efforts are making to secure the early completion of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway. The great mineral wealth of the country lying contiguous to that line in Southern Ohio, and its consequent advantages for the transportation of coal, are now attracting the favorable notice of Eastern capitalists.

Agricultural exhibitions will set in at the beginning of September, and last till the middle of October, or later.

Thick clothing is not bad in some cases, a lately a Virginian rattlesnake failed to bite through the clothing of a Virginian virgin. He bit at her bosom, which showed taste, and evidently he wanted to taste of her, and to give her a taste of his quality; but thanks to her being sensibly dressed, he could not perform his nefarious mission.

The Codorus ore is said to be an excellent thing to avert a threatening "chill" in a blast furnace. Several car loads of the ore thrown into the furnace will purge it completely, causing the slag and ore to run freely.

An enterprising citizen of Cincinnati proposes to let out by contract the administration of that city. Some other cities that we wot of could do likewise and make money by it.

The total revenue at the Vienna Exposition for the first two months, including season tickets and the rent for places, does not amount to more than two and a half millions of florins, but a small fraction of the eighteen millions at which the cost of the whole exhibition has been estimated.

The farmers of the Mississippi Valley propose to hold a grand farmers' jubilee at St. Louis, at the time of the St. Louis fair.

The higher Alps are attracting a large number of visitors this season, and some successful ascents are recorded, among others that of the Jungfrau, which has not been attempted since the catastrophe of last year. This dangerous experiment was successfully accomplished in eight hours and a half.

The more sedate and sensible English people are of late speaking their minds in regard to the "sporting" clergymen, who spend no inconsiderable time in hunting a poor fox to his hole. Some such public justice against the "sporting" clergy will eventually be aroused in this country, unless they are more discreet.

The musical taste of the country is developing. The annual jubilees and festivals of both Yankees and Germans betray an interest in it wholly unprecedented in this country. Our people everywhere would be all the better mentally, morally, and physically if such festivals were encouraged. They would make people better natured, break in upon their round of "caring cares," and put more "sweetness and light" into humdrum lives.

Minnesota is now gathering the richest fruitage of the staff of life that her fertile acres have ever yielded. The world's granaries will have to be enlarged.

The law of Massachusetts which practically forbids the manufacture of beer and liquor in that State is likely to have a serious effect upon the revenue of the government. The Internal Revenue Bureau derives from spirits and tobacco alone $100,000,000 a year, while the customs revenue from the same sources increase the contribution from these two articles to at least two-fifths of the whole national revenue.

BARTON offers $50,000 for the hides of the Lake Champlain serpent, with the authority to draw upon him for all expenses necessary to recover the remains from the bottom of the lake, where the editor of the Whitehall *Times* asserts they now are.

The *Home Journal* says of low-necked dresses that "more cases of seduction, elopement and domestic ruin have arisen from these wanton temptations than from all other social causes."

A novel and interesting law suit is now before the Chicago courts, in which a deposed priest has ignored the traditions of the church and has appealed to the civic courts for the restitution of what he considers his rights. He claims that by reason of having been cut off from his benefices, salary and perquisites without the legal formalities and regulations of the church, a wrong and injury has been done him to the extent of $20,000, which he now asks to recover in the form of damages.

Georgia farmers appear at last to have heeded the counsel so often given to planters in the cotton States, to grow their own corn. This year 1,793,160 acres were planted in cotton and 1,791,468 acres in corn, showing a difference in favor of the latter, and there are besides over one million acres planted with other crops.

PERSONAL.

"Odd Probabilities" is in luck. His wife, who is the only heir, by the death of her mother has recently inherited a round million of dollars, most of which is immediately available. Mrs. Myers had an independent fortune without this accession. General Myers has made a snug little fortune by his own industry, now greatly magnified by his wife's inheritance. He started in life in Buffalo, N. Y., as a bare-footed boy, looking for something to turn up.

A Camoria county girl named Molntyre, while gathering whortleberries, the other day, was struck twice in the breast by a rattlesnake, but owing to her patent breastworks she escaped unharmed. Notwithstanding this isolated case wherein the patent "palpitators" have saved a lady's life, we yet remain a sacred and devoted admirer and advocate of nature's simple adornments.

A Detroit paper relates the following story in connection with the dog fair in that city: A boy about five years of age, leading a lively little dog, called at the Central Station and asked if that was the place where they shot dogs. Being answered in the affirmative, he said: "Well, please shoot my poor little Dan. He's an awful good dog, and he plays with the baby all day, but father's dead, and mother's sick, and I can't raise money to get a license." Then taking to the dog, the boy stroked him, saying, 'Poor Dan; how Billy will cry when I tell him you are dead.' Suddenly he rolled down into the boy's face, and in a little time those around him made up a purse sufficient to save his dog, and a person went with him after the license. The boy's eyes fairly sparkled at his unpected luck, and speaking to the dog he cried out, 'You're saved, Jack, go right home to Billy!'

A letter from Yeddo, Japan says: "A Life of Washington is a standard work in Yeddo just now. This literary novelty is brought out in no less than forty-four volumes in the Japanese characters, and is profusely illustrated in the highest style of art. Washington is represented in the clothes and fashion of the present day, and with a moustache, carrying a cane, and accompanied by a skye-terrier. He is gazing at a lady with a train, a Grecian bend, and a hideous waterfall. As it is the first attempt of the kind, and as it is a great curiosity in itself, the book would be a great addition to the collection of a Bibliomaniac.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, it is reported, is going for the benefit of his health to England, in September. We rather incline to the opinion, however, that should he undertake the voyage, it will be purely the pain of going some compromise on the East African slave trade than to patch up his demoralized constitution.

Dr. Von Bulow has completed arrangements for a tour in the United States during the season of 1874-5. Von Bulow is about fifty, and has long been recognized as one of the foremost pianoforte players, while as a conductor and composer he takes a high rank. His only rival is Rubinstein.

Letters from Sir Samuel Baker have been received by some of his friends in England as late as April 29th. One of these is written in the vein of a man who is not only in robust health physically, but a genuine enthusiast in the great work of African exploration. He says he has not only laid "good foundations" for future civilization, but has "fought hard against many enemies with an absurdly small force." "In fifteen months I only lost one man from sickness out of two hundred and twelve." An explorer of the right caliber, he says, he is baffled. He is emphatically the right man for the work.

Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, who recently died in his eighty-ninth year, was at one time a rigid Conservative, and when anti-slavery questions came before the churches he took his position among those who would not hold slavery to be sinful, much as they might deserve its removal. When the fugitive slave law was enacted and when every patriot should have denounced what was the most unjust and abominable law of the age, Spring had no fellowship for utter. But when the war broke out he for the first time delivered a pulpit appeal of true patriotism. He surprised the public by a Union sermon, advocating the war, and calling on his people to support the government. A friend, meeting him in the street shortly after, remarked on the change in the preacher's views. "Yes," said the latter, "I have been wrong, very wrong; but I have seen my error."

Professor Hayden, in a letter dated Twin Lakes, in the mountains, August 15, 1873, says: We are returning loaded with wealth. The collections of this year are greater than ever. We will enter the Middle Park after examining the mountains of the Holy Cross and Pine Range, then ascend Long's Peak, and go thence to Pike's Peak and ascend that.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

STATE NEWS.

Because his supper was not ready on time, a youth of fifteen attempted to hang himself with a bed-cord, in Conemaugh borough, the other day. His mother cut him down and applied the rope energetically, but not to his neck.

The St. Petersburg *Progress* has made some enemies of late, and they vent their spite on the editor by prowling around his office nights, plastering his door with milk and flour. Its a "mussy" mixture, and the editor don't like it.

The Shippensburg *News* says: Mr. Franklin M'Clintock, of the vicinity of Smoketown, Green township, Franklin county, was found dead Thursday morning, in Mr. John Fogle-song's woods, about three miles southeast of this borough. He and his nephew, John Hancock, a boy about thirteen years of age, were out hunting squirrels; from the information we received from the latter, he (M'Clintock) had cut a limb off a tree and was in the act of taking the squirrels out of the limb when he was seized with a fit which threw him across the limb with his face into some wet leaves. A jury was summoned at the instance of Simon Hiner, Esq., and an inquest held, which came to the conclusion that his death was caused by suffocation. The deceased was about twenty years of age.

The new United Brethren church in process of construction at New Cumberland was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, a few days ago.

By the explosion of a torch filled with coal oil, in Lancaster on Monday morning, Ferdinand Sheaffer, an employee at the gas works, was fatally burned.

Altoona has a thief who stole a lot of canned fruits from the Baptist church, and also the funds raised by a collection in the church. He occupied the tower of the church during the day time, eating his food there, and slept in the audience room at night, making a bed of the cushions. The police attempted to capture him, but he slipped away. He left a letter stating that he had done many bad deeds, but intended to live a better life hereafter.

The African M. E. Church of this State will hold a camp meeting at Brownstown, in Lancaster county, commencing on Saturday, September 6th, and will continue over two Sundays.

The next State Encampment of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, will be held in Lancaster city, in the month of August, 1874.

The Lehigh county School Superintendent says there is a great scarcity of teachers in that county, and he is obliged to hold special examinations to supply the deficiency.

The new Honesdale Glass Manufacturing Company has been organized by the election of the following officers: President, H. Dorflinger; Vice-President, W. W. Weston; Secretary, C. S. Minor, Treasurer, S. A. Terrell. Buildings are being put in proper order under the direction of Superintendent Mr. Burroughs, formerly of the Newburgh glass works, and everything will be ready for manufacturing glass before cold weather commences.

The next fair of the Wayne Agricultural Society will be held on the grounds, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of October.

Benjamin Young, an actor who a few years ago, enjoyed great popularity with Philadelphia audiences, died on Monday morning of heart disease, at his residence in that city, at the age of sixty-six years.

The mountains near Millerstown, Perry county, were on fire on Saturday night

We learn from the Athens, O., *Messenger* that Prof. W. H. G. Adney of the Athens University has been elected to the La Moyne Professorship of Agriculture and Correlative branches in Washington, Pa., which position he has accepted and will enter upon the discharge of his duties next month.

The only needle factory in the United States, it is said, is to be found on Pigeon creek, in Chester county.

A Norristown man has a tomato vine nine feet high, which is bearing at present several dozen tomatoes.

Meetings are being called in nearly every town in the northwestern counties to take measures to secure the location near them of the proposed new insane asylum.

Jack Lynch, of Tionesta, fell twenty feet striking on his head. He went to work as usual the next day—and he isn't a native of Africa either.

Nearly all the preparatory work for narrowing the gauge of the Great Western Railroad has been completed at Meadville. Standard gauge rolling stock is being distributed at convenient points for use, and the change will probably be made on the first or second Sunday of September.

The Tideonte *Journal* says: Triumph boasts of a specimen of young America, which will probably become known to the world through the columns of the *Police Gazette*. He is a youngster of two years; smokes, chews, and drinks beer to an amazing extent. He gets drunk as often as his older examples, and seems to enjoy it about as much. When five cents is given him to buy candy he buys a cigar instead, and instead of eating sugar takes a chew of tobacco, and *swallows it*. His language is equally as full of profane slang and talk. We will probably hear from this youth in the future.

Gen. Joseph Ard Matthews died in Harrisburg, on Sunday, of paralyses. Gen. M. entered the Union service on the 18th of April, 1861, as first sergeant of the Pennsylvania 3d, at Lewistown, the first company to enter the National Capital from this State. He served with distinction throughout the war, and was promoted from one grade to another, until at the time he was mustered out of the service in 1865, he had reached the rank of Brigadier General. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville, and lay in Libby prison for several months, where his constitution was badly shattered. For some years past the General's mind has been somewhat shaken, and death was a welcome relief from great physical and mental weakness. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

The soldiers' monument at Erie was completed on Saturday. It cost $10,000.

The new Roman Catholic cathedral at Erie is to cost $200,000.

Charles Humes, aged five years, was drowned in the canal near Dauphin, on Saturday evening.

Adopt the Preventive Policy.

Severe spells of biliousness, indigestion, chills and fever, diarrhœa, nervous headache and physical exhaustion are quite usual at this season. These are visitations which everybody is anxious to avoid, and as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will unquestionable fortify the system against them, the most valuable medical advice which can be offered at this time to persons subject to such complaints or at all sensitive to atmospheric changes, is to commence taking this purely vegetable alterative and invigorant without delay. Forty-eight hours will not have elapsed after the first dose before a marked change will have manifested itself in the condition of the system. The ultimate result will be a habit of body so regular, a genial condition so vigorous, that however unhealthy the season may chance to be, the system thus refreshed and reinforced will be in the best possible trim to encounter it.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Reisig, G. Filsinhoe, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Sommerz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, September 9th, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary.

By order.
THE BOARD.
Pittsburgh, August 27.

REMOVAL.

In order to accommodate our large and increasing trade we have Removed from our old stand, No. 63 Smithfield street, to Nos. 145 and 146 WATER STREET, and Nos. 188 and 190 FIRST AVENUE.

SPECK & MORROW,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
August 1, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
SUITS.
A Few Left that will be sold Very Cheap
TO CLOSE STOCK.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN
DRESS GOODS,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
NEW GOODS.
Bargains in Domestics.

A LARGE STOCK OF
New Flannels.
Great Bargains in Every Department.

A. D. M'KEE,
59 Market Street,
(Old Barker Establishment).

EDUCATIONAL.

Iron City College
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh.
Students Can Enter at Any Time.
For Circulars or other information call at the College or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Willard School,
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.

The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.

Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
Principal.

Pittsburgh Female College,
Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

The Leading School for Ladies in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States.

Elegant buildings, thoroughly finished and refitted in fine style. Well selected course of study. Thorough teaching.

EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,
TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.

The departments of Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music have been re-organized, and hereafter diplomas will be granted in these branches only to the proficient course. Seven Teachers will give instruction in the

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

The ensuing year. All are cordially invited to call and examine the Buildings. Will make themselves accessible with the same for facilities afforded by the College.

Application for admission can be made at once by mail or in person.

The Fall term will commence SEPTEMBER 10.

Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Send for a catalogue.

The Episcopal Classical Academy
REOPENS FOR THE FALL TERM,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

Pupils are prepared for College or Business.

The instruction is carefully and thorough, and our pupils heretofore have ranked among the first in examinations for admission to College.

We aim at a high standard of intellectual culture and moral purity.

Parents desirous of entering their sons will find the Fall equal in all the branches, at 64 Grant street, during the last two weeks of August daily, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Catalogues may be had at the Book Stores or from the Principal.

Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M.

Newell Institute.
YOUNG LADIES' DIVISION, No. 255 Penn avenue.
BOYS' DIVISION, (Removed to) 47 Seventh street, near Liberty.
Time of Re-opening September 8th.

Applications received on and after September 1st.

Spacious and tasteful Rooms in both Divisions.

This Institute is well known in the East as supplying first-class preparation for College. Young Ladies prepared, as heretofore, for Vassar.

The same thoroughness characterizes the teaching in all the classes.

A Preparatory Class will be organized in each Division. Terms, $40 per session.

For Circular terms, &c., see Catalogue at Book and Music Stores.

STEADY SUCCESS FOR TEN YEARS largely attributed to the personal attention of the Principal in soliciting confidence and continued support.

J. R. B. NEWELL, Ph. D., Principal.
H. NEWELL, Assistant Principal.

Ayer's Latin School for Boys,
NO. 29 FIFTH AVENUE,
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st.

A limited number of pupils will be given thorough instruction in the Classics and English branches by competent and experienced teachers.

For further particulars call on or address the subscriber, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Will be at the School Rooms from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. A. HOLMAN,
Principal.

Pennsylvania MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings commodious and thoroughly heated.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematics, and the English branches. The discipline is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 153 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal,
Will Re-Open SEPTEMBER 17th, 1873.

Application for Boarding Pupils may be made to Mrs. E. C. SMITH, Packer Col. Institute, by letter till September 1st or later personally.

For catalogues address as above.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Established A. D. 1850. Reopens SEPT. 24.

An advanced and finishing course in all departments, preparing for the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address

The Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

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OFFER

FOR SALE

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SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, and the best possible security. They have 14 years to run, and are offered at 86 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 27.

The discussion of the motive which actuated the President in making his appointments to the Supreme Court, is being revived by certain papers that are hostile to the present interpretation of the legal tender act.

The *Financier* takes occasion to say that the "appointees were practically pledged in advance to reverse" the first decisions of the Court, which declared against the constitutionality of the act. Yet we claim that they were no more bound so to decide than they were bound on any other constitutional subject which had been passed upon by them in the Courts of which they had been members. The *facts* of the case are about as follows: The law of 1860, passed *before* the first decision of the Supreme Court, increased the number of Judges from seven to nine, and the appointment of Judges Strong and Bradley were made *after* that decision. At the time of their appointment the Supreme Courts of *every legal State* which had passed upon the question had affirmed the constitutionality of the legal tender act, with the exception of the Supreme Court of the State of Kentucky, and the dissenting Judges in all these cases were old line, hard shell Democratic incumbents, who had held over since the days when Democracy was the ruling power throughout the land. There was thus left for the President but three courses to pursue—to appoint as Judges of the United States Supreme Court such eminent lawyers as he might select, but who had had no experience on the bench, a course which would probably meet with the approval of few or any. To make his selections from the old line Democratic Judges who had given their votes, voices and influence against the constitutionality of the legal tender act and every other measure intended to help to suppress the rebellion, or finally to do as he did do, select from among the leading Judges of the State Supreme Courts, such persons as were in sympathy with the new departure the country had made in the cause of freedom, universal rights and equal justice to all men, nearly all of whom had, in the usual discharge of their duties, been called on to pass upon the legal tender act.

To have taken a Judge already on the bench for promotion to the United States Supreme Court, who had not expressed an opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the legal tender act, would have necessitated the ignoring of the best talents, the brightest intellects, and the purest judicial characters among those eligible to that great office.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	119
1882	116½
1864	117
1865	117
1865, new	118¼
1867	118¾
1868	118¾
10-40s	116
New 5s	114¼
Gold	115¼
Currency 6s	123½
Tennessees, old	81½
Tennessees, new	81
South Carolinas, July	14
North Carolinas, old	27
North Carolinas, new	27
Missouris	92¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
United States 6s, 1881	119
United States 5-20s, 1862	116¾
United States 5 20s, 1864	117
United States 5-20s, 1865	118
United States 10-40s	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Sixties	123¾

—The following call for five-twenties was made by the Treasury on the 16th, about thirteen of the fifteen millions being supposed to be held in Europe:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 16, 1873.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize funding of the national debt," I do hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 16th day of November, 1873, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, that is to say:

Bonds known as third series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, $50, No. 6,301 to No. 16,300, both inclusive; $100, No. 20,601 to No. 39,750, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,701 to No. 15,800, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 22,601 to 28,000, both inclusive. Total, $13,000,000.

Registered bonds, $50, Nos. 1,221 to 1,375, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 2,201 to 10,350, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 3,701 to 6,100, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 20,301 to 25,000, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 7,501 to 7,900, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 9,641 to 10,100, both inclusive. Total, $2,000,000. Grand total $15,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, $13,000,000 are coupon bonds, and $2,000,000 are registered bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary of the Treasury," and parties sending should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption." WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 27, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Western Union Tel'ph	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	45	45	45¼	45¼
Adams Express	....	....	....	92	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	63½	....	63½	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	69	69	69	69	69	69
Michigan Central	....	100¾	....	100¾	....	....
Illinois Central	....	126¾	....	126¾	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	108¾	108¾	....	108¾	109	109
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	96¾	96¾
St. Paul, pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama	92½	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash, pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo and Wabash	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. and I. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Jo.	....	....	....	....	....	....

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, R. L. FAHNESTOCK, SAMUEL RUTAN, C. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BAYNES, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. M'KNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, T. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, August 27, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market, as a whole, to-day was only what might be termed moderately active, and in a measure drove slow for a while during the day, up to the afternoon. Arrived in the forenoon were fresh garden and farm produce, there was a little better feeling manifested. The receipts of apples, cheese, potatoes, flour and oats continue on the increase, and the former are of very fine quality. Of butter and eggs, a good price being obtained for either or both when they get here. To our country readers who are usually in the habit of sending butter and eggs to Pittsburgh for the market, we have not done so of late, now is the time to supply the market with a first-class article, and the highest price awaits you in return.

Below will be found a comparison table, showing the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Apples, bbls	2,000	1,000	3,000
Butter, pkgs	166	149	315
Barley, sks	200	150	350
Bacon, pieces	2,605	2,605	5,210
Bacon, tcs	317	652	1,029
Cheese, pkgs	1,000	1,217	2,217
Cheese, tcs	1,369	1,625	3,456
Flour, bbls	4,200	4,200	8,400
Oats, sks	13,349	14,652	27,301
Rye, sks	841	2,235	4,076
Wheat, sks	2,000	2,000	4,000

The following are the ruling rates governing the wholesale market, unless mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Continue to be very abundant, the various lines of railways bringing them in by every freight train. There are not as many actually dried cless apples as we would like to see come in, the majority of the receipts being poor to middling. The naturally tends to depreciate the market value, and this morning prices ran all the way from $1 00 to $4 00 per bbl. Very choice apples, which have had been sorted with care and packed in boxes, command $1 in box. The receipts since yesterday foot up 578 bbls.

ALES—We still continue to report an active trade doing in all the leading brands. The market prices strongly maintained: X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $12 per bbl; Bass India pale $7 per doz; $4 per 42 gals, $24; bbls, 42 gals, $44; thirds, 63 gals, $6.

ASHES—Not a very active trade in ashes can be expected much before the first of September, as there will be but a moderate demand until then. Common lords, 4½c; pots 5½@5¾c; first pearls 6c; second pearls 5½c; arsenic 4½@4½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; lead 4½c.

BUTTER—When any choice butter arrives in this market, exceeding a few packages, our readers will be made aware of the fact. To-day we have only two houses on Liberty street to-day that could report having a few packages of choice butter, and these were laid aside as soon as they reached the store for 22@23c per lb. The prices varied to-day from 17@22c per lb, while the receipts were but 52 packages all told.

BRANS—Are not very plenty, although there seems to be some little inquiry for a good article. We saw a small lot of medium whites, looking very nice, which were disposed of at $2 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEATS—The market may be said to be fairly supplied, although it cannot be called a full one, both as to size and sweetness. We can quote them in store at $1 25@1 50 per bushel. Limited.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—No matter how dull or inactive the market may be, there seems to be no diminution in the demand for this article of housekeepers' need, and notwithstanding the increased consumption of the past few months in this respect, as follows: ¼ lb cans, $1 60 per doz; ½ lb cans $2 75 per doz; 1 lb cans $5 00; 2 lb cans $9; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c per lb.

BRESWAX—Sales in a small way at 32@40c per lb.

BACON—Clear sides, in store, 10½c; in quantities, it can not be as good as is should be, but, notwithstanding, we can report a fair trade. Hurl 10@10½c; red to 9½@9¾c.

BACONS AND PROVISIONS—There seems to be no "let up" in trade for all kinds of bacon and provisions, and we must continue to report a very active trade with orders coming in fast every day. The receipts have been 200 tierces of bacon. Since Saturday, the following quotations are the ruling rates: Hams, extra sugar cured, 9½, 16½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 8½, 15½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9, 17½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, per doz, $1 50; bacon shoulders, 9, 9½c; bacon sides, 9½, 11½c; bacon short rib sides, 9½, 11½c; bacon clear fat sides, 9½, 11½c; mess pork, $15 00; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, 9½, 9¾c; lard, refined for export, in tierces, 8½, 8¾c; lard, refined for summer use, in half barrels, 9, 9½c; lard, refined for summer use, in buckets, 9½, 10c; lard, refined in 5 pails, 9½, 10c; lard, refined in 3 pails, 9¾, 10¼c; lard, refined in 2 pails, 10, 10½c; lard, refined in 1 pail, 10½, 11c; lard, refined in 5 lb pails, 9½, 10c.

STEARINE—It is remarkable to witness the firmness of feeling that is manifested by the trade throughout the entire section of the country, between the factory here and their customers, and prices are strongly maintained as follows: choice Ohio factory 19@19½c in round lots, and 19½@19¾c in jobbing; dairy, 16@17c; good to prime 15@15½c; common, 13@13½c; Limburger 16½@17c. The receipts have been 21 boxes.

CONCENTRATED LYE—By the case sales are reported at $5 75@6 00.

COUNTRY MEATS—A very fair trade continues to be reported so far at our former prices: Hams 9@10c; shoulders 6@7c; sides 10@10½c. Jobbing lots 9@9¾c per lb.

CANDLES—Sales Beeson's Picenix at 22 00@22 50; Louisville 22 00@22 50; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white wax 30c; calcined plaster $4 00@5 00; land plaster $5 00@6 50.

CRACKERS—The bakeries, we are informed, are running to their full capacity to keep up with the demand, being behind with their orders for the leading staple crackers, and we can continue to quote as the following figures, viz: Water crackers, 7c per lb; butter crackers, 7½c per lb; sugar crackers, 10c per lb; soda crackers, 8½c per lb; oyster crackers, 8½c per lb; ginger snaps, 10½c per lb, and lemon biscuit 10c per lb.

CIDER APPLES—Do not seem to be coming in very plenty as yet. A small lot came under our observation to-day, but did not learn what they sold were for per bbl.

CHEESE—There does not seem to be much inquiry, and we take the market is quite bare. Perhaps both. To-day there were but a few crops on sale, and the purchasers were selling as low as 12½c per pound or by the crop.

EGGS—The market continues very inactive, occasionally, during the day, poor quality offered for sale. Fresh eggs, a few only of which were offered to-day, sold at 17@18c, the rated for shaken was 15c and dull at that.

FISH—Market continues firm with prices well maintained. Large shore mackerel, $22 per bbl; medium no No 1, $22; bay, No 1, $21; shore No 2, $14 50; No 3, large $9 50; for half barrels, quarters, $5 25; for kits, large, $2 75; lake herring, quarters, $5 25; white fish $6, $3 25; trout $6, $3 25; Salmon trout $7, $3 50; Labrador herring $6 50; Shad $12 per bbl.

FLAXSEED—A fair trade demand at $2 10@2 25.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 50c per lb; some of small, poor, 40c.

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FLOUR—Since the arrival of the first cargo of some very fine looking figs, and the No. 1 article selling for 10c per lb.

FLOUR—The four merchants are all kept quite busy to day filling orders, the bulk of which seem to be for Cleveland, Ohio, and Jeffersonville, Ind., for the new flour. We notice the arrival of an invoice of Cedarville flour, accompanied by this remark, and if at first sight fairly impresses the buyer from its remarkable whiteness and purity. We must confess that we never saw any used made of, and admired the three essential elements of goodness—lightness, whiteness and sweetness—we have in this to-day made from the Colorado flour. The receipts of flour since our last report have been 1,607 bbls. Of this 1,000 bbls were in transit. Quotations of the four market here: Fancy St. Louis $11 ♀ bbl; Ohio white wheat $5 25 ♀ bus; Ohio red wheat $5 00@5 25 ♀ bbl; Indiana $5 ♀ bbl; Ohio new red $5 75 ♀ bbl; Minnesota bakers $7 75 ♀ bbl; Wisconsin bakers $7 ♀ bbl; do bbl, rye $5 50 ♀ bbl; and last, but not least, Colorado wheat flour $12 ♀ bbl.

GRAIN—The market may be reported as being quite active, with a particular firmness for oats. The receipts of the various kinds of grain by the way of the railroads and canals have been quite large as will be seen below. The grain quotations were the same as reported in our issue of Commercial this morning, occasioned considerable talk among dealers, particularly those pertaining to barley. Our inquiries to-day fully corroborate what we stated in this morning's issue, viz: that sales of barley had been made at $1 05 per bushel. To be more positive and give details we now state that the 5,000 bushels of barley were sold for $1 05 to arrive seller September. We also learned of another large sale of barley, say 20 cars, seller September, at $1 05. This cannot, of course, be taken as the ruling price of barley in this market to-day, but instead, $1 02@1 05 would be more accurate. We learned of a sale of a car of wheat at $1 40; 1 car of mixed corn on track at 56c; 1 car shelled yellow corn in elevator, 56c; 1 car shelled yellow corn, 56½c; and also 12 cars shelled yellow, to arrive, at 56c; 1 car white oats in elevator, 44½c; 2 cars old white oats in elevator, 43c; 1 car old white oats, 44c. Taken as a whole the following quotations are the ruling figures: Old red wheat, $1 55; new red wheat, $1 45@1 48; white wheat, $1 60; rye 85c; shelled yellow corn, 56c; shelled new mixed, 55c; car corn, 56c; white oats, 56c; old mixed oats, 43c; new white, 42c; new mixed 40c.

The following are the receipts of corn, oats, rye and wheat for the past twenty-four hours by rail and river:

Rye, sacks	680	Wheat, sacks	1,301
Oats, sacks	1,153	Corn	240

GRAPES—There is a very fair supply on hand and prices are regulated by quality and sweetness, as follows: 1s@6½@8½c ♀ lb, and $1 ♀ drawer.

GROCERIES—Since the recent "spurt" in sugars and coffee we have nothing new to offer for our readers. Our jobbers are closely watching any movement that may tend to produce a "corner" in either sugars or coffees, and striving to keep prices within bounds. The following quotations are the ruling figures to date:

SUGAR—Crushed sugar, 12c; powdered, 12c; granulated, 11c; A, 10½c; Extra C, 10¼c; Franklin extra C, 10¼c; Delaware extra C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¼c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¼c; other grades 7½@8½c.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 22c; good to prime 20@20c; choice old Government Java 28c; roas ed, loose, 25@26c; 1 lb packages, 30c.

SYRUPS—Common, 35@36c; honey, 45c; golden, Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8¼@8½c; Carolina, 10c.

HAY—Market is still without any material change. Baled on track can be quoted at $20@22; loose, as to loti, quality, $20@27 from country wagons.

HIDES AND SKINS—Are in fair demand with the supply plenty. To-day's sales were selling at 7 4@8 1 50 ♀ bundred.

HOPS—A very dne lot just arrived and sell at $12@15 ♀ box.

ONIONS—Continue plenty at $3 50@4 00@4 50 ♀ bbl.

POTATOES—Are dull and nominal, bringing almost any price from 80c ♀ bushel upwards, as to condition and quality. By the barrel, they can be quoted at $3 50@4 00. Sweets are unchanged at $6@7 ♀ bbl.

PEACHES—Come in slowly and can be bought from $2 50 to $2 50 ♀ box.

PEARS—Are coming slowly, and Bartlett's in boxes sell at $2@2 50, and by barrel at $4@5.

PLUMS—What plums are in the market are held by only a few hands, and a pretty stiff price, as a natural consequence, is asked. Damson plums, $4 50 per 30 quart box, and $6 per bushel.

PEANUTS—The trade is somewhat looking up, selling at $1 75 ♀ bushel and 10c ♀ lb in a small way.

RAGS—Remain unchanged at previous quotations, 2@3c ♀ lb for mixed cotton.

SALT—The market continues steady with a very fair demand from the trade. $1 60 ♀ bbl in car lots and $1 65 in a retail way.

SEEDS—Cloverseed remains nominally unchanged. Timothy is in request at $3 75@4 25; clover, $5 50@6 per bush.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz $6; hand do, $8.

TALLOW—Market firm, with sales at 6½@6¾c ♀ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines $1 02@1 05 ♀ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Tubs, three hoop, $6; three hoop do ♀ $7 75; No 3 tubs, $9; No 2 do, ♀ $8 25; No 1 do, $10 75; wash boards, 1X1, ♀ 2 50@3 00.

WATERMELLONS—Trade continues quite active, with a good demand. The prices realized range from $15 to $25 per hundred. Lamtelgon in retail for $2 50 per hundred, with a moderate demand.

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Crude.

The nominal rate in this market for spot was 4c. Prices at Parker's the same as the day previous. The sales, however, were not large.

PARKER'S.

2,500 bbls spot	$1 37½
2,000 bbls spot	1 39

For prices at other points in the oil regions consult dispatches.

Refined.

Dealers report a quiet market. Prices are unchanged; offered f. o. b. at works 12½c. Philadelphia delivery spot and October, 13½@13¾c; New York delivery, spot held 16¾@16¾c. Sales 3,000 bbls September delivery 16½c.

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Dealers report a firm market, with sales of city at $2 30; country $2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—The *Herald* says: The persecution in the market has not let up, and the open spot for the transactions were principally for spot. No corner wheels. Little doing in the line of futures. The market closed at $1 40 for spot, with sellers' options offering at same figure. The market, in Oil City was firm at 13½c. At Parker the business was light, buyers offering $1 25 at the close, and sellers holding firm at $1 30. Shipping and prices strongly maintained as follows: choice Ohio factory 19@19½c in round lots, and 19½@19¾c in jobbing; dairy, 16@17c; good to prime 15@15½c; common, 13@13½c; Limburger 16½@17c. The receipts have been 21 boxes.

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GRAIN—The market may be reported as being quite active, with a particular firmness for oats. The receipts of the various kinds of grain by the way of the railroads and canals have been quite large as will be seen below. The grain quotations were the same as reported in our issue of Commercial this morning, occasioned considerable talk among dealers, particularly those pertaining to barley. Our inquiries to-day fully corroborate what we stated in this morning's issue, viz: that sales of barley had been made at $1 05 per bushel. To be more positive and give details we now state that the 5,000 bushels of barley were sold for $1 05 to arrive seller September. We also learned of another large sale of barley, say 20 cars, seller September, at $1 05. This cannot, of course, be taken as the ruling price of barley in this market to-day, but instead, $1 02@1 05 would be more accurate. We learned of a sale of a car of wheat at $1 40; 1 car of mixed corn on track at 56c; 1 car shelled yellow corn in elevator, 56c; 1 car shelled yellow corn, 56½c; and also

CITY MATTERS.

Patrons of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Another Declination.

Elsewhere we publish the card of Hon. George Wilson, declining the nomination for Assembly, on the Fish Prohibition ticket. We understand that Mr. William Swinbelle, who was nominated for Prothonotary on the same ticket, has notified the Executive Committee of that party that he cannot accept the nomination.

Republican County Committee.

The Republican County Executive Committee will meet this afternoon, at two o'clock, at Lincoln club rooms. The most important matter to be considered is the recalling of Convention No 8, of last June to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. James McCunnagle.

A Suit Involving $75,000 in Real Estate.

An action in ejectment was brought in the Common Pleas, yesterday, by Catherine Faugner, widow, against William Dilworth, Jr., G. McClurg, J. M. McClurg, Adam Endrain, Samuel Shules and Hugh Quigg. The action has reference to the possession of a certain lot situated in the Forth ward, Allegheny city, and containing one and a half acres. Actual possession is now held by the defendants, wherefore the title is alleged to be in their pleader. The property is valued at $75,000. A summons was issued by the Prothonotary.

A Belligerent Father and a Fleet-Footed Son.

Tuesday evening William Bracken, Sr., was arrested for beginning his week on a warrant issued by Alderman Woodward, William, Interested, and the two gave the officer considerable trouble. The father was lastly conveyed to the office and committed to jail for trial. Yesterday morning the officer made a charge of assault and battery against William, Jr., and he was arrested and taken to the office. While the case was being heard the young man hopped out of an open window and made his escape, notwithstanding he was hotly pursued by two policemen.

A Faithless Wife.

Some time since the wife of Charles Harris, residing on the Fort Wayne road, a short distance below Allegheny, eloped with an unmarried man named Frederick Cogan. Their whereabouts were not discovered until yesterday, when it was ascertained that they were domiciled at Harrisburg. Mr. Harris has not been grieving over the loss of his wife, but is very anxious to regain possession of two children which she took with her. He accordingly made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith, charging his wife with adultery and her paramour with fornication. Officer Rowe was sent to arrest the runaways, and is expected home with them to-day.

Claims Possession.

Wm. B. Hickey yesterday instituted a civil action for damages in the District Court, against Patrick Reagan, Wm. Dunn, John Scott and others, for interfering with his right to a house in Allegheny. It is alleged on the part of the plaintiff that Reagan leased him a house and lot on Webster avenue, but that since the lease was executed he and possession delivered, he, together with contractors and assistants, intended in the list of defendants, has infringed on the rights by leasing the dwelling and making an excavation in the lot, thereby depriving him of the use of the ground. It will be recollected that an injunction was refused some time ago in the same case. The ball in the present suit has been fixed at five hundred dollars for each defendant.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

The fall term of the Pittsburgh Female College commences on the tenth of September and the many pupils now entered should not fail to be promptly on hand. Parents having daughters to educate should by all means procure a catalogue and inquire into and examine the advantages of this institution. It is undoubtedly the most successful institution in Western Pennsylvania and compares equally with any in the country. An examination of the list of pupils and graduation shows the best families have patronized it and all will be found to speak highly of its claims. The Board of Trustees is composed of able and honorable gentlemen, names alone in such a position give the highest character to the college. The corps of teachers is complete, with Rev. I. C. Pershing at its head. Mr. Pershing has been a most successful head to the institution, and is continually advancing for the advancement. The Pittsburgh Female College is complete in every department, and the coming session promises to be more largely attended and more successful than any that have preceded it.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Thomas K. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, vs. Lowrie Childs, of Allegheny, in bankruptcy, an order to show cause was made returnable on the 8th prox. An application for an injunction was made, and the hearing on the same fixed for the 8th prox., and in the meantime restraining Breneman & Ward and Isaac Taylor, creditors, from proceeding to collect the claims joined.

A final by jury was ordered in the bankruptcy case of William Keller vs. Joseph Liebler, to take place at the October term in Pittsburgh.

In the matter of John Speer of Allegheny city vs. Jared H. Speer and Wm. J. Glenn, partners as Speer & Glenn, the motion of Wm. A. Stowe, Esq., solicitor for the petitioning creditor, the decree above named were adjudged, and the matter was referred to Register Shafer.

In the matter of T. M. Alexander, bankrupt, of Cleardale, on motion of H. Hamilton, Esq., solicitor for the petitioning creditors, the hearing on the rule granted on Dr. Geo. Alexander, et al., to show cause why an assignment for contempt should not issue, was adjourned to the 1st prox.

Commotion on Third Avenue.

There was quite a commotion on Third avenue, on Wednesday night at a late hour, and owing to a misunderstanding an old man by the name of Ward was for a considerable time without the medical attendance that it was believed she needed. For its length of time a number of persons were at the houses, probably, than any street in the city, consequently there is an equal abundance of servant girls. It appears that the inmates have adopted a rule with the servants, and the latter were informed that they shall not remain out beyond a certain hour, after which admission will be declined. Well, on the night mentioned, one of the servants of a boarding house where a well known physician resides and has his office, arrived at the door after the hour fixed and was refused admittance. She remained a long pull at the bell, no answer was made. About this time she did take the notion that the next door took very sick and showed symptoms of convulsions. The servant girl was sent to call Dr. B——, and of course she had to ring a long pull before she succeeded in arousing of the door where the Doctor resided. Servant girl thought the arrival of her neighbor very opportune, and then called on the Doctor. She would obtain an entrance, consequently she rang vigorously and persistently at the Doctor's bell, and soon the daughter of Aesculapius put in an appearance, performing the window to learn whence the call. Finding the servant of a house there, he at once took it to be a frolic to get in the residence of the gentleman, and told the servant girl that she had best door took very sick and showed symptoms of convulsions. The servant girl was sent to call Dr. B——, and of course she had to ring a long pull before she succeeded in arousing of the door where the Doctor resided. Servant girl thought the arrival of her neighbor very opportune, and then called on the Doctor. She would obtain an entrance, consequently she rang vigorously and persistently at the Doctor's bell, and soon the daughter of Aesculapius put in an appearance, performing the window to learn whence the call. Finding the servant of a house there, he at once took it to be a frolic to get in the residence of the gentleman, and told the servant girl that she had best go home as a case of, he retired indignant to his bed, and persistently suffered from the effects of the bell call. All these gongoons, of course, attracted the attention of the neighborhood and much speculation was indulged in.

The girl who was really after the Doctor, failing to induce him to go, went three doors a few squares distant for another physician and was successful in having an interview with him. Unfortunately for the latter he was not at home for he left the house where the latter lived, and sent next door to get the name. Then why should he not? Why, answered the girl, I did, but he won't come. Then, said her interlocutor, if he will be down—If he will be down upon summoned the door in her face.

A third attempt at a call on the girl, and she succeeded in getting medical assistance. The result of all this is that those for whom the servant-girl-ism are more exasperated than ever.

BUGGIES DAMAGED.

Mishaps to Two Allegheny Doctors.

At half past ten o'clock yesterday forenoon, Dr. King, of Allegheny, was driving down Anderson street, and just as he got upon the railway tracks he was struck "amidships" by a load car which was being propelled along the track by a party of workmen. One wheel of the buggy was badly damaged, also the horse was about to dash away, but one of the men on the car jumped off and seized the reins, thus preventing further damage.

About half an hour after the above occurrence, a horse attached to a buggy belonging to Dr. F. H. Herring, also of Allegheny, was seen standing in front of his office, was fringed and began prancing about, in an excited manner. The horse started and sailed one of the lines just as the animal was starting. He soon got dragged in close quarters and thrown violently upon the sidewalk, but not seriously hurt. At the corner of Isabella street the buggy struck a post, and the wheels broke off. Meanwhile the horse kept on free of the shafts, ran up Hutchison street, turned into Federal, and was going at a freely run over the suspension bridge when officer Berg "arrested" him for going at "a faster gait than a walk."

SCHOOL PROGRESS.

The New Building for the Second ward, Allegheny.

An elegant new school building is about to be erected in the Second ward, Allegheny—one of the most populous and wealthy wards in that city. The building will be one of the finest and largest of its kind in the city, and will approximate in expense $60,000. The structure is on Irwin avenue, at the head of Washington street, and is designed to be as near the central portion of the ward as possible. Work will be commenced, it is expected, about the middle of next month, and completion is looked for in September, 1874, the purpose being to occupy it at the commencement of the school term of that year.

The building will be three stories in height, with a cupola, and composed of brick with stone trimmings. The lot is 178 feet front by 250 feet deep. On the first floor are five rooms, four 30x32 feet each, with two rooms for the Directors and Inspectors, and that of the Superintendent, and the Principal's office. In the front is a large arcade, forming a vestibule thirty-six feet front by ten feet deep, and connecting with the main hall-way, which latter connects with a main corridor eighteen feet wide and extending the full length of the building, with a stairway, entrance door and vestibule at each end. On the second floor are five rooms, each of equal size with those on the first floor, together with a large hall. On the third floor are four large rooms and a hall three feet wide and fifty-six feet in length. The cupola is forty-five feet in height from the roof.

There are at present three school buildings in the ward, the principal one being on North avenue, and the remaining ones in the eastern part of the ward. The latter two will be abandoned on the completion of the new building, but the one on North avenue will continue in operation on account of the large number of scholars in the ward.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Passenger Train Wrecked on the Pennsylvania Central—No One Injured.

The train which left Philadelphia at 11:50 Tuesday night met with a serious accident between Johnstown and Conemaugh yesterday forenoon. The train started forty minutes late, but everything went well until the Conemaugh river bridge, a mile and a half from Johnstown and Conemaugh was reached. New trucks had been placed under the tender on Monday, and while the train was moving at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, the air brakes were suddenly applied, and the passengers started from the jolting of the cars over the crossties and stones. The train consisted of two baggage cars, three passenger cars, two day coaches and two sleepers. The second passenger car was thrown from the track in such a way that it remained upright and did not turn over, embankment, making a descent of about forty feet. Below on the other side. The position of the two cars were completely jammed in, but not "telescoped," one not being thrown from the track in such a way as to prop the front passenger car at an angle of forty-five degrees. The rails and ties were torn up for a distance of about 100 feet, and the sleeping coaches were thrown out upon the bank. When the train came to a standstill, and the passengers began to realize the situation, their first impulses was to rescue the women and children. Those were not found to be unhurt, with the exception of a few bruises and scratches, and a majority of them were taken out through the windows. The brakes did a good service in speedily bringing the cars to a standstill, and this prevent a much further serious smash up. Then all escaped uninjured is regarded as almost miraculous. As the car stoves were torn from the fearful apprehensions of fire were avoided. The wreck was soon cleared away, and there was not much delay to the trains.

CONSOLIDATION.

Meeting of the Citizens of East Birmingham.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.

Grea er Credit for Wharf Wanted—Those "Paving" Bonds—The Confirmation of the Report of the Commission to be Contested,

In our court reports of Monday appeared the following:

"In the matter of the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the separate indebtedness of the various boroughs annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, by virtue of an act of Assembly approved April 2, 1873, the Court ordered that the time for filing exceptions to the report submitted be extended until September 5, 1873, and that the hearing of the case adjourned until that date."

The motion was made by M. W. Acheson, Esq., on behalf of a number of citizens of the late borough of East Birmingham, who object to the report of the Commission so far as it relates to the assets and liabilities of that borough.

MEETING LAST EVENING.

A meeting of the citizens of the late borough was held last evening in Odd Fellows Hall, corner Sarah and Eighteenth streets, to consider the question. Although no prominent public notice of the meeting had been given, there were at least two hundred persons present, showing that among the people there had been considerable talk and much feeling on the subject.

About eight o'clock the meeting was organized with the following officers:

President—Jacob Dresel.

Vice Presidents—Jenkin Jones, R. B. Brown, Jas. Armstrong and Wm. Hamilton.

Secretaries—Philip Hoerr, John N. Jarrett and the reporters of the press.

President Dresel on taking the chair briefly stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Jenkin Jones called upon stated that with Mr. Acheson he had consulted with M. W. Acheson, Esq., and at their instance that gentleman had stated and obtained of the Court a postponement of the confirmation of the report of the Commission for two weeks from last Saturday. Meantime if the citizens and property holders of the late borough of East Birmingham desired to contest the same they must prepare at once, so that when it comes up for confirmation may be heard by the Court. Some of us, said Mr. Jones, believing the report does our late borough injustice, have taken the responsibility as stated, and this meeting is now held to face the decision as to what shall be done. We believe that instead of $20,000 we should have been credited $40,000 on our share." Mr. Acheson has expressed an opinion that the report must be set aside on one ground alone, viz: that the Commission in their report do not set forth the assets and liabilities of the city of Pittsburgh as constituted at the time of the annexation of these South Side boroughs.

In answer to a question by Mr. John Hughes, Mr. Jones said he thought the meeting ought to express its opinion as to what shall be done. We believe that counsel ought to be appointed to take charge of the matter. In reply to the question of Mr. Jones' remarks, Mr. Hughes suggested that money would be better than counsel, and he moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the committee of the city of Pittsburgh as to the settlement of the affairs of these South Side boroughs.

Mr. Jones suggested that the committee ought to be of five instead of three, and moved to so amend.

Mr. Hoerr offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Jenkin Jones, R. B. Brown, August Ammon, Jas. S. Atkinson, John Hughes, Gregor Fux, and Chas. Palmer, be, and they are hereby appointed and constituted a committee to represent the late borough of East Birmingham in the Legislature, with full power to employ counsel, and use all honorable and proper means to have a just and equitable adjustment of the separate indebtedness of this district.

Mr. R. B. Brown said that there should be a discussion of the subject for which the meeting was called, by which the views of citizens could be learned, before action be taken as suggested. He suggested that the report of the Commission, so far as it related to the borough, be read.

Mr. Hoerr then read the report, which contains the figures submitted by the Commission. We make the following extract:

	Assets.
Borough property	$ 18,420 69
Paving claims and sundries	24,849 21
Wharf from Seventeenth to Twenty-sixth streets, valued at	$42,269 90 25,000 00
	$68,269 90
LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and claims of individuals	$221,937 60
Total assets withdrawn	45,362 50
Separate indebtedness	$180,676 70
Inde btedness with wharf, included in assets	155,676 70
Taxable valuation, Twenty-fifth ward (second ward, East Birmingham)	536,704 00
Taxable valuation, Twenty-sixth ward (First ward, East Birmingham)	540,474 00

The Commission fix a tax of fifteen millions per year, which they call on the borough to pay with the accrued interest, in the times hereinbefore mentioned.

Further discussion occurred as to the ownership of the wharf, whereupon

Mr. Acheson took the floor and said that the question of ownership of the wharf might be discussed and settled without violence, but the question for to consider is the report of the Commission, and that was the matter in issue to the Court. He ought to have had with it a statement of the assets and liabilities of the city of Pittsburgh at the time of the annexation of the South Side boroughs. The speaker hoped that money would be raised for the use of the borough, showing that any action had as made by the Commission, so far as it affects the old borough, was for the benefit of citizens and property holders. He believed that if the matter was properly brought before the court it would not confirm the report. He was willing to pay his proportion of taxes to the late borough of East Birmingham.

Solon Chase, Esq., was next to take the business of the meeting, during which the liability for what are called paving bonds was brought up.

Mr. Jones thought that it was a question as to whether the borough was liable to the $20,000 paving bonds. He was of the opinion that the paving bonds were simple loan of credit of the borough to individuals for their convenience. These bonds were given for paving, and for the filling in of lots for the improvement of private property and the erection of houses thereon.

Mr. Hoerr (interrupting) said that Acheson had said in the report on the Commission that the bonds were equitably assessed against the property, and explained that they were simply certificates gotten out by the city of the late borough, showing that after crediting the half of the yearly taxes of the holders.

Mr. Thomas Burrows held that the bonds were the simultaneous evidences of debt for which the holders were willing to turn up their money they would not expect to get back the same. [Applause.]

AN EXPLANATION.

August Ammon, Esq., took the floor in explanation of the bond question, which did not appear to be clearly understood. He objected to saying "paving bonds," because they were not issued for paving such, and there could be none. Section 8 of the paving law of 1869 is as follows:

"That the whole amount of the cost and expenses of said paving, by the owner or owners of any lot or lots of land bounding or fronting on the same, shall be entitled to a credit on the amount of the borough tax levied and assessed in any subsequent year on said lot or lots of land, to the extent of such tax, and said owner or owners be reimbursed the cost and expense of paving as aforesaid."

[Applause.]

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[Applause.]

In those days the borough tax was five mills, and never more, and consequently under the above law the paving bonds could not be issued for more than draw back of two and one half per cent, thereon. Under the law of 1869 the bonds were issued for the paving in front of his property, while the borough had to be at the cost of all the grading and after the grading and paving at cross streets as well. The result was that the bonds were issued for double the amount the borough was interested in the sum of $14,000 besides interest, which had not been supported. It was found that a remedy must be applied and a new paving law was passed in 1871 which provided that the owners of property should pay for the paving in front of their lots, all laws inconsistent therewith, except so far as to affect the collecting of claims for paving under the old law.

The late city finding it very laborious and impossible to collect the paving bonds, which proved to be a drawback of one half of the borough tax got up this scheme of issuing bonds, and the borough credit might be noted. The speaker read a copy of the paving bond and called attention to the fact that it contained no clause as to the time of payment.

The remarks of Mr. Ammon were received with applause.

The resolution of Mr. Hoerr was then taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Ammon, Messrs. Hoerr and Jarrett were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the expenses.

After some little discussion of no importance the meeting adjourned.

THE MILITARY REUNION.

Big Guns Coming—Letters from General Sherman and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

The reunion of the Army of the Cumberland Association, which is to be held in this city on the 17th and 18th of September, promises to be one of the most interesting yet held by the survivors of that gallant army. The committee are receiving a large number of replies to invitations, and many prominent gentlemen have announced for the occasion. Among those received yesterday were the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, August 26, 1873.

Norman M. Smith, Secretary, &c.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 21st, enclosing me an invitation for the seventh annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Pittsburgh, September 17th, 18th and 19th.

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, August 24, 1873.

Col. Norman M. Smith, Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 21st inst. is just at hand.

I fully expect to be with you on the 17th and 18th of September, and know you will have a capital time.

My knowledge of the residents of Pittsburgh inspires me to believe that they will make it as pleasant for us all as they possibly can.

Very truly yours,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lt. General.

Among others who have accepted the invitations are Major General Hooker, Brigadier General Granger, of Ohio, Major N. P. Boydston, of Warsaw, Indiana, General Thomas, of Cincinnati, Brigadier General Thomas J. Jordan, of Williamsport, General C. C. McCormick, of Mifflin, Brigadier General Darling, of Lewistown, Major General Reno, late senator of the occasion, Major Generals Buell and Rosecrans, General Logan, Governor Noyes, of Ohio, and President Grant.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Alms's American Theater.

Two performances were given at this place of entertainment yesterday, both matinee and regular evening performances, and were attended by appreciative audiences. The character and dialect delineations of Harry Macarthy are of unusual excellence as regards artistic warmth and finish, while the Ethiopian abilities of the remainder of the troupe of able artists whom the enterprising manager has brought together for the delectation of our good Pittsburg folk, deserve liberal commendation also. Manager Alms is to be congratulated on the auspicious signs under which the season opens. A great bill for to-night.

Trimble's Varieties.

Variety, it is said, is the spice of life; a saying which, if true, should give the habitues of this popular house a most royal pic-nicy. Every variety of pretty certain to find, in the comprehensive melange of attractions, something suited to his special delectation. The bill presented yesterday, and there is a fine programme for this evening.

Opera House.

This evening the Wallace Sisters' Burlesque and Comedy Company will give the historical burlesque of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The performances of the charming young ladies and their associates have given such general satisfaction that the announcement of a burlesque by them is sufficient to draw back of two and one half per cent, thereon. Under the law of 1869 the bonds were issued for the paving in front of his property, while the borough had to be at the cost of all the grading and after grading and paving at cross streets as well. The result was that the bonds were issued for double the amount the borough was interested in the sum of $14,000 besides interest, which had not been supported. It was found that a remedy must be applied and a new paving law was passed in 1871 which provided that the owners of property should pay for the paving in front of their lots, all laws inconsistent therewith, except so far as to affect the collecting of claims for paving under the old law.

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After some little discussion of no importance the meeting adjourned.

THE RACES.

First Day at Friendship Park—Spirited Contests.

The first day's races at Friendship Park yesterday were a grand success, both in the matter of attendance and in the contests held. The attendance was larger than at any of the races that have taken place on these finely located and excellently arranged grounds. All manner of vehicles were brought into requisition to convey parties to the place, but the larger share of travel fell to the railroad. There was a considerable number of ladies on the stand provided for their accommodation, and the races were such as to please all.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was for a purse of $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:30, and for this seven entries were made. Three heats were run, Kitty D. coming in ahead on each. Following is the score:

HEATS.	1.	2.	3.
Frank Thwaite, Lambertville, N. J., g. g.	1	2	2
Bertie	3	2	4
J. Oddkirk, Freehold, N. J., bk. m. Lady	4	3	3
Gertrude	2	4	5
George Smith, Steubenville, Ohio, b. m. Belle Berkley	6	5	6
Major Monroe, Pittsburg, b. m. Kitty D	1	1	1
O. S. Howard, Pittsburgh, s. g. Skylark, formerly Topgallant	5	6	7
M. Floyd, Pittsburgh, b. g. Perry	7	dis	
Hartsell, Freehold, N. J., s. m. Patchen Maid	dis		

Time, 2:56, 2:56, 2:58½.

The winner, Kitty D, was formerly a pacing horse, known as Diamond, and never was put to trot until April last.

THE SECOND RACE.

The second race was for $3,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:30, and was won by Slow Go, in three straight heats. Following is the score:

HEATS.	1.	2.	3.
J. Oddkirk, Freehold, N. J., s. g., Irving	1	2	2
Theodore Kestner, Pittsburgh, b. g. Slow Go	3	3	3
J. W. Clark, Pittsburgh, b.m. Kate Campbell	2	1	1

Time: 2:35¾, 2:33½, 2:37¾.

SECOND DAY'S RACES.

There will be two races to-day, the first a trotting match for $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:28; the second a pacing race for $500. Following are the entries:

No. 1—Purse $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:28.

J. Oddkirk, Freehold, N. J., s. g. Irving, blue.

Joseph Headly, New Hope, Pa., g. g. Snow Flake, black and white.

John Hite, Steubenville, Ohio, g. g. Silverside, yellow.

H. B. Miller, Pittsburgh, b. g. King William, red.

S. Beitler, Pittsburgh, w. g. White Hawk, green.

H. B. Van Vorhis, Pittsburgh, b. g. Blue Ridge, white.

John Call, Utica, N. Y., s. m. Theresa, formerly Idol Maid, black.

No. 2—Purse $500, for all pacing horses.

W. H. Ewing, Wellsville, Ohio, r. g. Copper Bottom, blue.

James Lynch, Sharon, Pa., b. g. John McNair, green.

H. B. Miller, Pittsburgh, b. m. Nancy, red.

George Smith, Steubenville, Ohio, b. g. Sleepy George, white.

J. Miller, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, b. g. Rattling Jim, yellow.

The pool-selling last night, at the Central Hotel, was quite interesting. While only between $2,000 and $3,000 changed hands on the result of the first race, the amount approximated $5,000 for to-day's races. For the first race, Silver Side was the favorite at $50, with Blue Ridge $20 and the field $20. In the pacing race, Copper Bottom was the favorite at two to one over the field, Nancy at a number of sales he was barred out. Nancy and Sleepy George then sold for about even money.

It is believed that to-day's races will be more than usually interesting.

THE BASE BALL MATCH.

Contest Between the Enterprise and Red Stockings.

The first of a series of match games for the championship of Western Pennsylvania took place yesterday afternoon between the Enterprise base ball club, of this city, and the Red Stockings, of Johnstown, and resulted in an easy victory for the former. Following is the score:

ENTERPRISE.	O.	R.	RED STOCKINGS.	O.	R.
Nevin, s. s.	3	3	Murray, 1st b.	3	1
Lamont, 2d b.	3	3	Young, 2d b.	3	1
Hamilton, c. f.	3	3	Miller, c. f.	3	1
J. Ewen, r. f.	3	3	Davis, s. s.	3	1
Ewen, 1st b.	3	3	Hamilton, c.	3	1
Pratt, p.	3	3	Fenton, p.	3	1
O'Brien, c.	3	3	Fanchon, 3d b.	3	1
McKibben, 3d b.	3	3	Lee, r. f.	3	1
Hand, 1st b.	3	3	Elliott, l. f.	3	1
Total	27	27	Total	27	4

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Enterprise	1	0	4	3	2	5	2	5	6—27
Red Stockings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—4

Umpire—M. J. Jacobus.

After the game both clubs partook of an excellent repast at Mansion House, kept by Mr. Hiller.

Next Saturday afternoon the Seneca and Iron City clubs will contest for the championship, at Pittsburgh at Iron City Park. Seats will be reserved for the ladies. The game is announced for three o'clock.

On the Saturday following, the *Post* and Allegheny *Age* will play a match game at the same place, about an hour later.

Knights of the Mystic Chain.

At the recent session of the Select Castle of Pennsylvania, Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain, held at Pottsville, the following nominations for officers were made:

Select Commander, Seth Wilmot, of Pittsburgh; Select Vice Commander, Jonathan P. Mengel, of Reading; Select Herald, Charles B. Boyer, Harrisburg; Select Orator, Robert M'Coy, Harrisburg; C. W. Kreidler, Reading; Joseph Duty, Shamokin; Ralph Greener, Shenandoah; Select Treasurer and Collector, Jacob Bechtel, Reading; Select Guide, Jacob Gruf, Reading; Select Treasurer, Richard Hoffman, Harrisburg; Select Sentinel, Thomas Virtz, Reading; William Dunker, Pittsburgh; John Clark, Harrisburg; Select Outside Guard, William K. Arnold, Reading; Jacob Bechtel, Reading; Pittsburgh; J. B. Noble, Pittsburgh; Jonathan P. Mengel, Reading; W. H. Wise, Donegalsville.

Railroad Accident on the South Side.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred on the Pan Handle Railroad in South Pittsburgh, which resulted in the killing and maiming of a number of cattle and the wounding of a brakeman. The accident happened to a cattle train, which was going out on the south side of Carson street. The fall of a bar break threw a car off the track and a number of others followed. Fortunately it was not over the trestle, and it was built by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, so that the Pan Handle Railroad. The car was broken, and a number of the animals were killed outright, or wounded so that they had to be shot, while several were injured.

It is reported that one of the brakemen on the train was injured, but on inquiry at the office of the Pan Handle Railroad Company, no information could be obtained. Had the accident happened over Carson street the damage to the road would have been far greater, while there might have been a loss of life. The wreck was not cleared away until after dark last night.

The Latest from Cloud.

Dispatches from Louisville, Kentucky, report the arrival of Cloud, the bomaman, at that city, at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, four days from Philadelphia. He leaves there to-day to continue his trip to New Orleans.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The paving of De Villers street was commenced yesterday.

Ground has been broken for the new Catholic church on Mt. Washington.

The Councils Investigating Committee will have another meeting this evening.

The fall term of the Court of Quarter Sessions will begin on Monday next.

JAMES COYLE was sent to Claremont yesterday by Deputy Mayor Neille, of Allegheny.

CATHARINE BALDWIN, James Burney and James Walters were sent to the workhouse yesterday, by the Mayor.

COL. T. M. BAYNE and wife have reached New York, on their way home from their wedding trip to Europe.

THE brick sewer on Penn avenue, from Thirty-third street to the junction of Butler street, is now in course of construction.

MARIA GOTTHOLD, residing at 473 Penn avenue, with nine others found in her house, were yesterday fined ten dollars each by the Mayor.

A. D. HEARTLEY, of Rebecca street, Allegheny, was injured yesterday by a wagon bed falling upon his head, while engaged in the wagon.

HENRY WOLFF, charged with obtaining money from Jacob Hammond, by false pretenses, was committed for trial yesterday by the Mayor.

THE POOR Farm jote, in Allegheny, were closed out on Tuesday by Mr. Mc. Cunnagle, bidding $400 against $60,000. The entire farm brought $156,000.

DANIEL CASE has been charged before Deputy Mayor Neille, with the larceny of a lantern and tools valued at forty dollars. Capt. M. Addis makes the information.

Two cattle were before Alderman Hoerr, of the South Side, yesterday, for stealing grapes from the vineyard of Henry Leidner. They were discharged with a reprimand.

Two sneak thieves entered the house of Mr. Hammel, 321 Carson street, Tuesday evening, and "lifted" wearing apparel from the hat rack. They pretended to be seeping victuals.

JACOB GAUGE, of Lancity, went over to Lancaster to beat John Cline at a match game of billiards, but was pretty badly beaten. Its often thus, that men who go out for "scoop" get scooped themselves.

THREE of the prisoners in the lock-up, at the morning hearing yesterday, had enough "stamps," and to spare. One had only thirty dollars in gold, another fifty dollars in greenbacks, and a third ten dollars and sixty cents.

WM. SHALER, sent to the Workhouse on Tuesday, leaves a wife (who is blind) and four children in destitute circumstances. Nearly all the clothings have been spent for whisky, and his family have to be sent to the Poor House.

JOHN YARNOVE, the broom peddler, who made an infamous assault upon a little daughter of Mr. Schlichart, in the Eighth ward, a few days ago, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, and was finally committed for trial.

THE following named gentlemen have been elected directors of the Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane Company for the ensuing year: C. J. Schmitz, Peter Bjaterman, Joseph Keeling, Jr., Wm. Devlin, H. M. Rolfe, William Mittenzwey, B. Krugh.

A NEW military company is being organized on the South Side, to be called the Washington Infantry. A Finance Committee has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. C. Cline, C. J. Willick, J. A. Cready, Wm. Rand and Jonas Hartzell.

MR. W. B. HORNER, city editor of the *Gazette*, left for Minnesota yesterday, to be absent a few weeks. He has been quite ill for some time, and has recovered sufficiently to enable him to make the trip. His many friends will rejoice in his speedy and entire restoration to health.

AN immense crank, for one of the engines now being constructed at the new water works, was delivered yesterday. It was made at Paterson, New Jersey, and is one of the largest pieces ever forged in the country. It was so large that Mr. Miller, the contractor, could not make it here without providing new cranes.

HEADLAND'S Park, while engaged in excavating a cellar for Messrs. Lutz & Walz, Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, had his leg broken by the caving in of a mass of earth. He resides at No. 12 Ohio street, but being in indigent circumstances, was unable to employ a physician. Secretary McGonigle, of the Poor Board, furnished medical attendance.

BIGGINS returned home at 2:30 A. M., after having a "time" with the boys, one incident of which was an ugly rent in his only coat. Arousing the share of his joys and sorrows, Biggins thus did speak: "M' dear, y'must getup'n mend my coat. It's been caught on confounded nail 'spitin' some're, do'know how." "Why, you only came home yesterday, and it was too late to do sewing that night; whereupon the noble spouse replied: "Well, I'm willin' to mend it now s'never too late to mend?" Mrs. B saw the point of the reply, turned over and went to sleep.

JOHN SWEENEY and JOHN MCGRATNEY had a row on their own account, on Craig street, near the tunnel, Allegheny, on Tuesday night, which terminated in the latter striking his opponent on the head with a stone and knocking him "stone dead." Four physicians were called, and it was feared that McGratney would die. The mother of the injured man went before Deputy Mayor Neille, and prosecuted Sweeney for felonious assault and battery. During the same night, McBratney and Swords were found arm in arm, in the streets, both drunk. Swords was taken to the lock-up, and McBratney was sent home. Yesterday morning Swords had a hearing, which ended in his discharge, the prosecutrix failing to appear.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 29 Fifth avenue.

For Hotel Use.

Double thick China and heavy white stoneware, with the owner's name, as my present business engagements are such as render it impossible for me to accept the honor. Thanking you for your kind consideration, I subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully, GEO. WILSON.

THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM.

What the Papers Have to Say About Them.

[From the Lebanon Courier.]

The Convention was very fairly conducted—Mr. Miller and Mr. Olmstead, the presiding officers, declaring in the start that all must be fairly heard, and acting throughout up to that promise.

The resolutions of the Convention have the true ring, and we are sure will be gratifying to every true Republican. There is no uncertain sound on the "salary grab," and the resolution on that subject gives earnest voice to the outraged sentiments of the people. On the subject of special legislation—one of the great evils of the times—the demand on the Constitutional Convention is timely and proper.

Mr. Mackey, the nominee for State Treasurer, is a man of much more than ordinary ability and has shown himself to be a successful financier. Under his management of the finances, the State debt is being paid at the rate of $2,000,000 a year; and this is done with real estate entirely relieved of taxation. Enemies have been prolific with charges against him, but investigation has always shown them to be groundless, and his reputation does not appear to have been affected by them before the public.

Mr. Gordon is represented to be a man of high personal character and of superior legal ability. He, like his two competitors for the nomination, is a self-made man. He was born in Lewisburg, and when a boy went as an apprentice to the printing business. By accident happening, his foot was badly burned and he was laid up for some time. While thus unable to work, he obtained some books to read, and among them was a treatise on law, and he was so much interested in the subject that he continued the study until he was qualified for admission to the bar, where he has since resided. He has been a successful practitioner as well as an able judicial officer.

With such candidates and such a platform it is not probable that the moribund Democracy can make much of a contest against us.

[From the Venango Citizen.]

Hon. I. G. Gordon, the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, is an industrious and able lawyer, of unblemished private and public character, and if elected will fill the position of Justice of the Supreme Court in a satisfactory manner.

R. W. Mackey, the nominee for State Treasurer, has occupied a position for a number of years, by choice of the Legislature, and has faithfully and successfully performed the duties of the office During the last campaign the Democratic press of the State unceasingly villified and slandered him, and made grave charges against his character in which the State funds were used, alleging that a deficiency existed in the Treasury. An investigation proved all the charges to be false, and resulted in his complete vindication. His renomination for State Treasurer, and his election by a vote of 115 against 18 cast for Mr. Henry, is an evidence of his popularity with the Republican party, and his election by a large majority is certain.

The platform is sound in every particular, and is worthy of the consideration and support of the whole people.

[From the Meadville Republican.]

The harmonious action of the Republican State Convention is a favorable omen for the success of the ticket. Profiting by the lesson of last year, the utmost fairness was shown every candidate, and such general satisfaction given as entirely precludes the possibility of bolting or soreheadness in any locality. The nominees are men of whom it is a pleasure to speak. Mr. Gord